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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Blue Eagle Wabbles and Soars

Reich Grants Creeds Freedom

U. S. Pays for Thwarted Crops

Antarctica Awaits Explorers

London Sets the Wheat Table

Gandhi, Offended, Bans Food

THE National Recovery Administration has its authority both questioned and confirmed. Its powers are challenged when steel employers, met with Secretary of Labor Perkins to discuss their code, walk out when William Green, adviser, and also president of the American Federation of Labor, walks in. The steel men, overlooking Green's special capacity, felt that conferring with him would be a signal of their capitulation to organized labor. Adjustment is near. The District of Columbia Supreme Court upholds the broad recovery powers granted by Congress to the President. General Johnson announces good progress—He sees reluctant coal and steel really leading the way.

¶ Germany takes further steps to clarify its separation of church and state. Through official organs announcement is made that Protestant church officials have withdrawn from political party activities, just as Roman Catholic priests must do under the recent Reich concordat. The German Christians of Baden take the lead with the statement that all their clericals must resign political offices. The state holds itself above all creeds, but promises what should satisfy all—Toleration for every genuine religious expression.

¶ American cotton and wheat growers prepare to draw strange pay. As the campaign gets under way to induce farmers to sign to hold down wheat production 20 per cent and receive rewards, Washington decides that $100,000,000 can go at once to cotton farmers who plowed crops under—Grow little, grow rich; grow much, go broke.

¶ New Zealand stirs with eagerness for the coming of the two expeditions soon to invade Antarctica. Lincoln Ellsworth, Bernt Balchen and Sir Hubert Wilkins plan to sail from Auckland for the Bay of Whales Nov. 1. From Little America they propose to use their airplane, carrying 7000 pounds in gasoline and equipment, to cross and recross the desolate antarctic continent in nonstop survey flight. Rear Admiral Richard Byrd will sail from Boston in September with a plane and dogs to explore Marie Byrd Land and hunt a channel between Ross and Weddell Seas—The White Unknown may yield both secrets and a saga.

¶ India is to have a central reserve bank as one of the foundations of self-government. A White Paper issued in London announces that the bank will be "free from all political influences." Having management of currency and exchange, it will hold 50 per cent of gold and sterling assets to cover note liabilities. It is recommended that India remain on the sterling standard at least until the international exchange position is more stable. India, in five districts, will subscribe and advise in control—With a big bank the India moves look like big business.

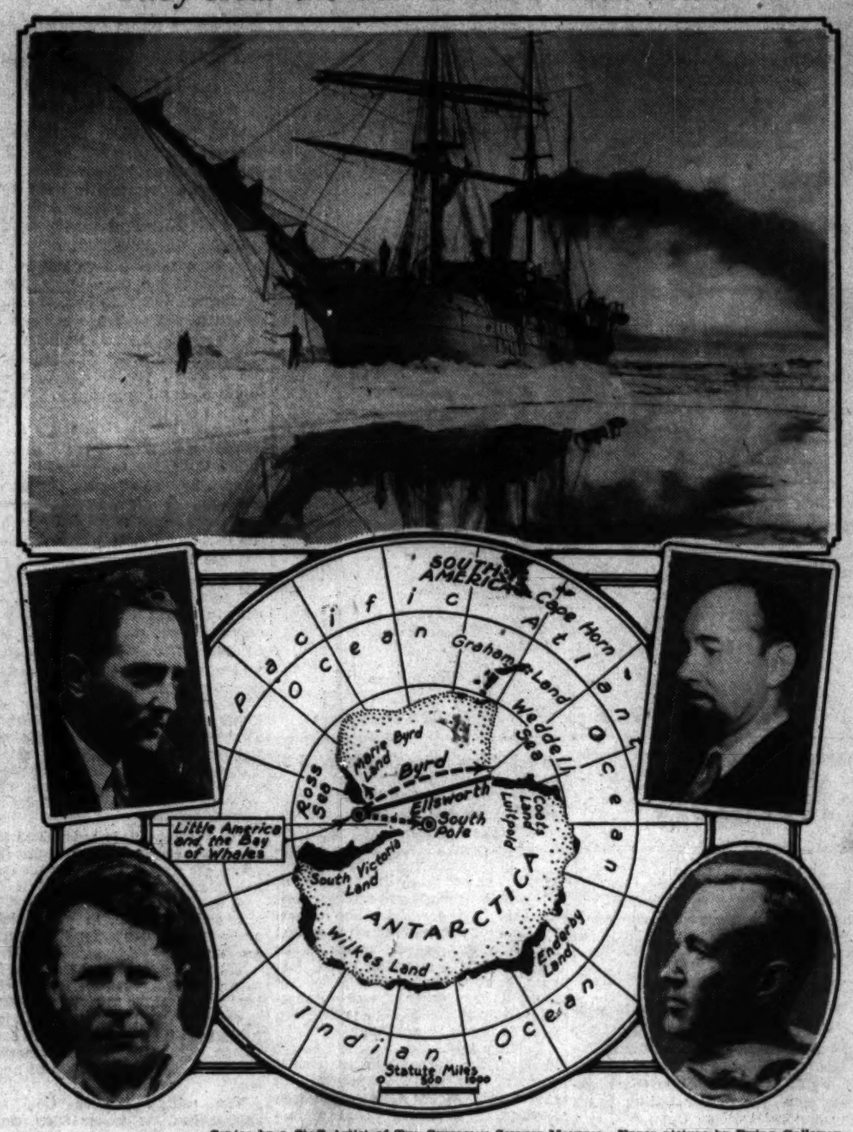
¶ London prepares to welcome delegates from 31 nations to a world conference on wheat. The Big Four—Australia, Canada, Argentina and the United States—will confirm their agreement to reduce wheat acreage 15 per cent, and Poland and the Danubian states their agreement for two years of restriction. The 27 wheat-importing countries will be asked to pledge themselves not to increase their planting, backing the reduction scheme. In this instance something is of more importance even than Do It Now—It is Do It Together.

¶ Mahatma Gandhi strikes at the Indian Government with his strange weapon. Sentenced to one year's imprisonment for conspiring and disobedience, he meets refusal that he be allowed to carry on his work for the untouchables by beginning a new fast. India's officials must now decide a weird question—How much will Mr. Gandhi harm the self-government cause if seriously he harms himself?

¶ America may become a nation of initials. The W. E. C. adjourns so countries may watch the U. S. A. experiment with the NRA. The Y. M. C. A., D. A. R., W. C. T. U. and other organizations obediently unite to increase purchasing power, the combination not fearing the I. C. C. The AAA gets the farmers in line. Even the CCC, cleaning up the forests, use their modest pay to help. Employers in Washington, working out NRA codes, lock horns with the A. F. of L. in the hottest battles the D. C. has witnessed since the days when the A. E. F. was being equipped. HCL is sure to come back—But what matter if the people reduce their I. O. U.'s?

¶ Soviet Russia, known as U. S. S. R., also inclines to initials. In Moscow they seldom speak of the secret police as the Obedinennoye Gosudarstvennoye Polititcheskoye Upravleniye—For some reason they call it the OGPU.

They Hear the Call of the Frozen South



Center by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Upper picture by Ewing Galloway Lower left by Hal Phyfe. Lower right—© Lomen Bros., Nome

Forcing Secrets From Dark Antarctic

Upper—Famous Weatherworn Old Bark, Bear of Oakland, Used by Byrd. Center—Map Showing Approximate Routes of Byrd and Ellsworth, According to Plans so Far Announced. Of the Leaders, Rear Admiral Byrd Is Upper Left and Lincoln Ellsworth Lower Right. Sir Hubert Wilkins and Bernt Balchen, Who Accompany Ellsworth, Are Respectively Upper Right and Lower Left.

Forces Mobilize For Twin Attack On Polar Wastes

Heroes of Air Prepare Sea Trip to Base in Antarctica

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Never have the frozen solitudes of the antarctic been subjected to such inroads by exploring parties as they will be within the next few months when the Ellsworth and the Byrd expeditions will, according to present plans, pitch camp at about the same base and pursue their several objectives by air and land during the coming antarctic summer.

The Ellsworth expedition, which expects to leave New Zealand for the base at the Bay of Whales Nov. 1, will have as its navigator Mr. Lincoln Ellsworth, famous American explorer of the Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile arctic expedition of 1926. It will be piloted by Mr. Bernt Balchen, flying chief of the previous Byrd expedition to the antarctic, and it will have the assistance of the seasoned Australian explorer, Sir Hubert Wilkins. Its program calls for arrival at the Bay of Whales or Little America, as Admiral Byrd named it, about Dec. 15, in the beginning of the antarctic summer. There it will leave the 150-foot bark and take to the speedy silver-winged plane, carried with it aboard ship.

Over Ice Continent

The flying party will set off on the 3000-mile round trip across the antarctic continent to the desolate shores of the Weddell Sea—the first nonstop crossing and recrossing of this dark continent ever attempted.

The trip, which will cross the Queen Maud Mountains, will, it is hoped, determine whether the an-

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State Is Above All Religions, Hitler Aide Tells Germans

Sects, However, Are to Be Free Within Their Own Spheres — Age of Liberalism in Reich Has Gone, Declares Rosenberg

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 16—That the National Socialist Government stands above all religious sects and is not concerned to favor one more than another, and further that officials of Protestant churches have already withdrawn from political party activities is evident from recent events. It is implied, however, that complete liberty of expression will be available to various religious bodies within their own spheres.

The German Christians—a National Socialist organization within the Evangelical Church—in the state of Baden, decided a few days ago that all their clericals must resign from any political party offices which they held.

Coming as it does in days when isolated action in various parts of Germany still continue, this action might well be ignored were it not for the fact that other evidence indicates that such an attitude finds the fullest support among the National Socialist leaders.

In articles on politics and church in today's Völkische Beobachter, an official organ, Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, commenting on the Baden German Christians' action, gives the impression that just as the Reich concordat with the Roman Catholic church eliminates priests from political party activities in Germany, so any concordat with the Protestant churches must go along the same lines.

In future, Dr. Rosenberg declares, political difficulties will be settled on the battleground, not across dead ecclesiastical and religious disputes. The era of liberal "kulturkampf" ended with the Roman Catholic Church concordat, for now both state and church are restricted to their own spheres, Dr. Rosenberg declared.

It is particularly significant to note Dr. Rosenberg's emphasis upon the fact that the National Socialist movement in Germany has not supported any one particular religious sect, but stands above all confessions, working out its own particular plan.

That which has been consummated in the total Germanic rebirth of Germany, he continued, is an organic separation of the different spheres. In politics this is working for total unity, for the erection of a paternal and conscious national state. Hand in hand goes the achieving of toleration toward every genuine religious expression. Liberalism, which mingled politics and religion, has also ended. The influence of the Middle Ages, which placed confession upon the state, is also at an end.

Now We're Due for Real Plump Pies With Blueberries an Inch in Diameter

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—The blueberry, ingredient of luscious pie and muffins, has been advanced from its wild home in the thicket to civilization and in the process has become plump and portly.

Credit for the jumbo blueberries, now appearing in many eastern markets for the first time, belongs to Dr. Frederick V. Coville of the bureau of plant industry, Department of Agriculture.

On his desk, Dr. Coville keeps four jars in which are preserved samples of blueberries, illustrating the way they look in their wild state, and the giant size to which he has succeeded in coaxing them. The record berries are one inch in diameter.

The enlarged berries are the result of more than 20 years' work on Dr. Coville's part. They are now being raised commercially on plantations in New Jersey and on Cape Cod, in Massachusetts. Until recently most of them were marketed in New York City, but this year the crop will run about 15,000 bushels and the berries have overflowed to the general market in other cities.

Not only is the size of the improved berries remarkable, but their skins are much thinner and seeds less noticeable than those of the ordinary wild variety. "There is no reason why cultivation of the berries should not develop into an important industry," Dr. Coville says.

Thousands of pedigree blueberry seedlings are raised each year in the Department of Agriculture greenhouses here, under Dr. Coville's direction. From these he selects the best and propagates cuttings from them. Asked how big he thought the blueberry might ultimately become, the plant expert declared, "We don't want them any larger!"

Australia to Pay Immigrant Claims

MELBOURNE, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Government put into effect today a plan whereby sums ranging from about $900 to $2250 will be paid to British immigrants who claim that the state has not fulfilled its obligations assumed in encouraging them to come here.

A royal commission found that the opportunity given to settlers who migrated under a scheme launched in 1922 fell short of the state's obligations in making possible the acquisition of farms and earning a livelihood.

A sum in excess of $1,800,000 has been mentioned as the total probably needed for the payments. For years settlers have complained of conditions under which they said they were induced to move.

President of Ecuador Is Asked to Resign

QUITO, Ecuador, Aug. 16 (AP)—Soldiers guarded the presidential and legislative palaces today following demands for the resignation of President Martinez Mera, who was inaugurated last December.

The head of the Chamber of Deputies, Dr. Belasco Ibarra, moved that the Chamber demand that President Mera quit, but an amendment to the motion provided that the Chamber will hear charges against the Executive and then ask his resignation. By a vote of 42 to 22 Congress approved the sending of a commission to the President to ask him, "in the name of democracy," to let the popular will rule.

Recovery Bird Spreads Wings In New Flight

All Industries Expected to Be Under 'Blue Eagle' by Sept. 1

Coal Men on Carpet

Clash of Steel Men and Labor Head Regarded as Tempest in a Teapot

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Unperturbed by what is regarded in many quarters as the steel industry's challenge to NRA authority, the "Blue Eagle" of recovery continued today a spectacular upward flight which is expected to extend the shadow of its wings over many more of the major industries of the nation before the end of the week and over all before the end of the month.

Its wings were strengthened far more by a conclusive victory in the first legal test of the validity of the National Recovery Act, than they were weakened by a rather sensational, but substantially unimportant, incident which took place in the offices of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, yesterday when representatives of the steel industry walked out of a conference as Mr. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., walked in.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt's executive council threw its unanimous support behind Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson in his present drive to bring all employers of the nation promptly under terms of the President's blanket code. There was, however, disagreement as to the punitive measures to be taken against recalcitrant employers and those who sign but fail to observe the agreement.

Coal Men on the Carpet

Simultaneously, the President indicated impatience with the delays which are holding up adoption of a code for the bituminous coal industry and is understood to have authorized General Johnson to summon the leading operators back to Washington immediately to put an end to the uncertainty which still prevails in the recent strike areas. Conferences with the coal leaders are expected to reconvene today.

Along several other portions of the broad recovery front the "Blue Eagle" standards were also advanced. The obstacle which has been holding up payment of approximately $100,000,000 to farmers who plowed up their cotton was removed in an executive decision to waive the bulk of government debt claims against said farmers. Checks will go out immediately.

General Johnson finally gave his approval to a modification of the blanket code for application to the newspaper industry thereby permitting them officially to fly the "Blue Eagle" from their mastheads. The modification left several controversial issues for future settle-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Noises of Subway 'As Is' or 'Cut Out'? Riders Will Answer

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—The Interborough Rapid Transit Company is going to let New York City's strap-hangers decide whether they want noise eliminated from the subway.

Announcement today said a noiseless type 10-car express train would be put into service within a month and if underground passengers liked it, the entire equipment of 2200 cars in the company's service would be made noiseless—that is, 99 per cent of the din will be taken out of subway travel. The announcement followed the successful testing of the new-type car yesterday.

With windows, doors and all cracks shut against outside sounds, ventilation being provided by seven noise-eliminating exhaust fans, the trial trip, with company officials and newspaper men and camera men aboard, proved almost as noiseless as the parlor of one's home.

Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, Commissioner of Health, whose noise abatement commission has been working for years in the interests of reducing the city's din, sees in the noiseless car a reward for his efforts that is twofold in its benefits. Not only are subway noises cut down by 99 per cent, but the air in the cars, already purer than street air, is made still more pure by the use of the artificial devices, so that now it is about 155 per cent as clean as street air.

Fruit Jobbers Licensed By Ontario Regulations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Regulations to implement the Fruit Act passed at the 1933 session of the Legislature provide for licensing and bonding of jobbers, truckers and commission houses, it has been announced by Mr. P. W. Hodgetts, director of the provincial fruit branch. Inspection of all closed packages of fruits and vegetables intended for sale in Ontario and outside points will be established.

Better protection of both growers and trade will result from this measure, in Mr. Hodgett's opinion. Sound jobbing and commission houses will not be subjected to unfair competition from so-called fly-by-night firms.

Citizenry Acts as Bar to Crime

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE important part played by the citizen in bringing criminals to dock is given in police circles here as one of the chief aids in crime detection. The ordinary citizen, it is said, is not afraid to go into the witness box or take part in identity parades. The result is that kidnaping is a crime almost completely foreign to England.

At Scotland Yard, London police headquarters, a case of kidnaping in the metropolitan area cannot be remembered. At the Home Office both the legal and the children's departments also confess their ignorance of any such cases, except in certain instances of dissolved marriages, when one party has not agreed with the court's decision on custody of the children and has tried to take them away from their legal guardian.

Once the description of a criminal is widely distributed, more often than not it is a civilian who first makes the police aware of the man's hideout.

Hence it would be difficult for a kidnaper to find a place to hide either himself or his captive with complete safety. Places where neighbors are uninquisitive are few, and desolate uninhabited regions where it would be impossible to live without arousing suspicion would be far from easy to find in this (physically) small country.

In tracking down criminals, the police are aided by two things—their central organization, with the "rogues' gallery," a pictorial record of all those who pass through their hands, and the awe in which the officers of the law are generally held by the public. For this reason, in such a case as kidnaping, the "game would not be worth the candle." For the chance of hiding the captive is small and the chance of arrest is correspondingly large.

The alien nature of kidnaping in Great Britain is illustrated from a legal point of view by the fact that the question of treating with kidnapers apparently is met by the Larceny Act of 1916, whereby it is made a felony to take any reward for helping a person to recover any "property" stolen or obtained by false pretenses.

Utility Workers In Massachusetts Urge NRA Support

Mass Meeting Called to Force Employers to Fall in Line

Employees of Massachusetts utility companies, desiring that their employers will embrace the NRA, plan to force a "showdown."

Orders were given today by an official of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor for utility workers to promote a mass meeting to exert pressure upon employers to fall in line. This action probably will be taken through the Boston Central Labor Union.

One Boston power and light company, which effected a 15 per cent cut in pay last April and is operating on a four-day week, is the particular object of employee unrest.

Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts federation, declared today that many state employers were doing surreptitiously what the steel employers, who yesterday refused to put their feet under the table with labor, are doing openly.

The type of employer who walked out yesterday on Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, is the best type of ally of those who clamor for a violent revolution, according to Mr. Watt. They strengthen the case of those who have maintained the NRA to be but a palliative and that labor ought to "kick the bucket" immediately.

These same employers came to the Federal Government last April, he continued, and asked for help, which was given them at the expense of the people and through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

"The Government generously provided at least a partial receivership and as a result the selfish employers promised to quit the survival-of-the fittest philosophy which they admitted to have become a code for competitive suicide," he said. "Now that they have gotten their second wind their promises threaten to become mere platitudes."

The federation headquarters continue to receive complaints of code violations. One from Lawrence revealed a significant situation. A merchant expressing the view of a group of retailers there declared that some of the mills there were laying men off in violation of the code. Retailers who must sport the Blue Eagle or be discriminated against, find that they must raise their labor costs while there is no such stress put on the manufacturers to observe the code and guarantee increase in buying power.

Already a labor council to adjudicate disputes has been established as a token of dissatisfaction with the existing NRA arbitration groups, which labor asserts are over-represented by employers.

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Things Present

The editorial "Health and the Press" embodies a statement by one of America's leading editors that is surely a sign of the times. Your local editor might like to see it.

Some delicious additions to the picnic basket are awaiting you on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Your friend who is studying Spanish may thank you for drawing to his attention the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

More helpful ideas that have brought supplies will be found in today's Vacation Vocations on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page and a collection of the best cartoons of the week.

A series of articles reporting the actual operation of NRA in the principal industrial centers of the East will begin on Aug. 21.

Vagrancy Law For Round-Up Of Racketeer Urged

Plan for Federal Action Outlined Before Senate Inquiry Group

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Recommendations for a national vagrancy act, putting upon individuals suspected of racketeering the burden of proving they earn an honest living and using unemployed lawyers, instead of "ex-truck drivers, ex-plumbers' helpers and ex-soda clerks" as detectives, are among the proposals which the United States Senate Subcommittee on Racketeering has before it today as a result of its two-day hearing which closed yesterday.

During the sessions, which constituted the first public hearing the subcommittee has held, 23 judges, public prosecutors, lawyers, laymen and criminologists, representing a wide diversity of opinion on measures to curb rackets, gave their views.

The proposal for a national vagrancy act was sponsored by Mr. Samuel S. Liebowitz, a criminal lawyer who has defended many gangsters and conducted the defense of the Scottsboro Negroes, and was placed before the subcommittee late yesterday afternoon.

"The crook of today fears the federal administration of criminal law," Mr. Liebowitz said. "He snaps his finger at the state administration—laughs at it. You know what happened in Chicago with a certain prominent criminal. Chicago couldn't get rid of him, even if it wanted to. But the Federal Government put Capone 'in the bag,' as the jargon of the underworld has it.

"A national vagrancy law would catch John Dow as he walked on the street or as he rode in his bullet-proof automobile, wearing a diamond stickpin and diamond headlights on his fingers. It would be simple for an officer to walk up to this rogue and say: "'Here, you, what are you doing for a living?' Under such a law we would put the burden of proof on the crook—make him prove he earns his diamonds honestly."

Federal Judge Grover M. Moscowitz urged a law prohibiting the showing of motion pictures which make heroes of criminals. "They have a bad effect on children," he said.

The press must carry its share of the responsibility because of its power in molding public opinion, Mr. Harry F. Payer, Assistant Secretary of State, who attended the hearing as an observer, said.

"If the newspaper were to determine tomorrow to create a psychology adverse to the desperado," he said, "not to make him a hero, but to dwell upon the fact that crime does not pay, it would create a psychology tremendously helpful in solving this great problem."

In announcing adjournment of the hearing, Senator Royal S. Copeland, chairman of the subcommittee, said hearings would be held in Chicago on Oct. 3 and Detroit on Oct. 5 before the full committee.

Mrs. Costello Acquitted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 16—Mrs. Jessie B. Costello of Peabody was acquitted of the charge of murdering her husband, Capt. William Costello, by a jury in the Essex Superior Court here yesterday. The indictment had charged Mrs. Costello, mother of three small children, with administering poison to her husband with fatal intent. The trial, held before Judge Frederick W. Fosdick, lasted a month.

Threat to Kidnap Fails

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—An attempt to extort $5000 from Juan L. Boscio, reputedly wealthy dry goods merchant in Ponce, Puerto Rico, by threatening to kidnap one of his four young children, was charged in the police line-up today against Arroio Eugenio Cadiz, 18. Cadiz, a former employee of Boscio, said he wrote a kidnap letter to Boscio to get some "easy money" for his wife.

Nation's Drive To Cut Wheat Acreage Starts

Farmers of United States Organize to Reduce Crops 10 Per Cent

Revolutionary Move

Action Voluntary but Prodding Is Forecast for Hesitating Producers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—The most revolutionary thing that has probably come to wheat since the invention of the reaper more than a century ago is now spreading rapidly through the country wherever wheat is grown. Farmers are organizing to cut down their wheat production 10 per cent.

County meetings are just starting, and these will be followed by smaller gatherings as counties are subdivided. Debate is beginning in hundreds of thousands of farm homes whether to sign up for the Government's plan or not.

Never in peace time has the agriculture of the nation seen such a majestic attempt to unite it for common planning. Cotton came first with its acreage reduction. But cotton was sectional. The wheat grower of New York State will join with the grower of Texas, Montana and of the State of Washington in the new movement.

Immensity of Task

The immensity of the task that the Department of Agriculture has just set down before the farmers is obvious. Farmers heretofore have joined their own organizations when they wanted and these have waxed strong, yet never did they muster more than a fraction of the farm total. Now the Government comes to the farmers to line them up in what is virtually a national cut-crop coöperative.

Pressure will be used to prod them when necessary, it is evident from the first-hand experiences of men active in the organizing, now here for "farm week" at the world's fair.

The Government's policy, backed up by farm leaders, is that wheat production must be cut, because its present size is disastrous. Many farm spokesmen frankly do not like to cut production, but they see no other way out. Like it or not, they are for the plan.

But whether a farmer wants to join depends on his own decision. Reduction is voluntary. There is where the discussion starts. Farmers have to be persuaded. Many hard-handed independent farmers pop up in meetings with difficult questions to answer.

Experts Have Answers

The experts have the answers but there are thousands of meetings coming on in the next few weeks, and some of the business of reducing acreage is technical. The chief criticism heard here from the field is that the plan is too complicated.

One group of farmers of a religious community got up and walked out en masse from a meeting. Hope was felt that they could be reached individually. It was of course not a typical instance. A farm chief here who is a county chairman reports his last meeting kept going until 11 p. m. and then had to break up without getting through.

The Government simply launches the plan. It has instructed the county agents to name temporary chairmen to call the first meetings. After that the farmers run the enterprise. They elect their own chairmen from among the men who sign up, and they divide up their counties when large into handier subdivisions. The farmers have to carry out the acreage reduction themselves.

Where crop cutting has been made a community project, the farmer who decides he does not want to cut is likely to be a marked man, farm leaders comment. Some report that speakers are already telling their farm audiences that the man who stays out when all the rest are uniting is a "traitor."

Pressure Is Likely

Leaders in farm organization work are agreed that before the campaign is over pressure is likely to be applied by farmers to farmers, such as the NRA Blue Eagle campaign has promised for business concerns that refuse to join the common industrial effort.

The Government's offer to pay those who sign up a certain amount per bushel of former production is naturally an incentive to join. Farm leaders active in the drive believe that farmers will generally come in.

Reports of better conditions in the country come in during farm week. High wheat prices have helped. One farmer tells of the harness maker in his community doing more business in a recent fortnight than in two years previous.

How permanently effective the wheat reduction program may prove is questioned among men putting it through.

Surplus Wheat an Issue 31 Nations Will Discuss at London Conference

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug 16—Those who eat wheat as well as those who grow it will make a further effort to solve the surplus grain problem when agricultural representatives of 31 nations meet here on Aug. 21

Proposals which the "big four" wheat-producing countries will place

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Textile Industry Faces Shortage Of Skilled Labor

New England Mills Double Pay Rolls—Jobs Increase 35 P. C.

A reinvigorated cotton textile industry, in which New England's pay rolls have been doubled and employment increased 35 per cent since the permanent code was adopted, was depicted today at the district recovery board headquarters.

The mills are even running into a shortage of certain skilled workers, Mr. Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, said today.

Using a specific staple grade of print cloth as an illustration of the rejuvenating effect of the code, Mr. Fisher said, in March a four-cents per pound loss was being registered on this product. By July 29 general business improvement and the effect of the code had occasioned a 123 per cent rise in the price of this grade, with the result that on the latter date the industry was paying all expenses, including a 6 per cent dividend on the investment, according to him.

Declaring that there are numerous complaints relative to code violation, he said personal and official investigation had yet to uncover a real violation.

Meeting labor's objection to the employer - weighted arbitration boards, Mr. Fisher asserted employers are fully as much interested that codes are not violated as is labor. If an employer succeeds with violations, he explained, the whole value of the plan is destroyed, and the industrial orgy of unfair competition is restored.

Now that employers have become familiar with the NRA movement, the vast reservoir of consumers is about to be tapped.

It is largely upon the consumer that the success of the movement depends. Loyal support in patronage of Blue Eagle stores and merchandise and in prompt reporting of violations of the President's reemployment agreement is essential to abolishment of child labor and sweatshop, unethical business practices and cutthroat competition, thus restoring buying power and general prosperity, it was declared today.

Brushing aside religious and political affiliations, the Boston recovery committee, in the first intensive move of a well-timed campaign to reach the consumer, appealed to all the clergy of Boston to "direct" the observance of Rally Sunday, Aug. 27. The committee of nearly 60 representing all phases of the cosmopolitan population of Boston asks that "appropriate sermons, prayers or other mention be made during the services of all denominations in the form of appeals to all our people in Boston to join this great organization."

The committee goes a step further and asks the clergy to report if it will comply with the request and to specify what action they propose. The request is signed by Mr. Victor M. Cutter, chairman of the committee.

Figures showing the number of employers in New England who have signed the agreement continue to swell. Today's early estimate of NRA officials indicate 3000 more employers involving about 10,000 employees. Tuesday's complete record was 4207 employers and 11,786 employees, which made a total thus far of 66,956 employers and 605,044 employees.

Heinz Memorial Begun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Aug. 16—Ground has been broken on the University of Pittsburgh Cathedral of Learning campus for the $800,000 Heinz Memorial Chapel, to be erected in memory of the late H. J. Heinz, founder of the H. J. Heinz Company, and his mother, Mrs. Anna Margaretta Heinz.

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Paterson, Silk City, Observes NRA Day

By the Associated Press

Paterson, N. J., Aug. 16

PATERSON celebrated NRA Day today with a parade of 5000 persons and 100 floats, topped by the playing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" and the raising of the NRA banner on the City Hall flagpole.

Bird of Recovery Spreads Its Wings

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, but set up scales of work and pay for various classifications in the industry.

Tempest in a Teapot

Official circles were somewhat curious last night over the steel incident, many seeing in it a direct flaunting of the NRA's authority by a great industry which considered itself sufficiently powerful to challenge the might of the Federal Government. A careful perusal of the facts, however, takes most of the significance out of the event.

And in the light of the District of Columbia Supreme Court decision upholding the broad powers granted to the President by Congress the steel incident further dwindles. When Mr. Green walked into the conference room where details of the labor provisions in the scale were being discussed, the steel men explained to Miss Perkins that their position would be untenable if they conferred with Mr. Green.

Their position was that such an act would be interpreted in the mill towns as a complete capitulation to organized labor. Technically speaking, Mr. Green went to the conference as an official of the NRA and not as the leader of organized labor and properly should have been included in the discussions.

However, Miss Perkins and General Johnson were inclined to minimize the incident and it was generally expected that the steel men would make some reparations for their action.

Not Flout to NRA

The plain fact is that they were not intentionally flouting the NRA itself since they continued in another room to discuss the labor sections of the proposed code with Miss Perkins and it was reported that considerable progress was made. In their eyes Mr. Green was the head of the organization which they are fighting to the last—and not a representative of the Government.

Cooler heads in NRA headquarters see no reason why an issue should be made of a personal incident, although Mr. Green and other labor representatives in the organization take it as a direct challenge to the authority of the Government.

Certainly, even if it were a challenge, its seriousness loses significance in view of the court decision. Even the mighty steel industry could not stand against the NRA without court backing. And the decision in the "hot" oil case is a powerful indication of the direction of the prevailing winds. The constitutionality of the President's right to forbid interstate shipment of oil produced in violation of state agreements was upheld—and upheld in unmistakable terms.

Spinning Wheel Song Is Heard in New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—The almost forgotten song of the old-fashioned spinning wheel was — if you were interested—to be heard in New York City today, cupped about by roar and moan of the working metropolis.

At the spindle was Mrs. Mary Maillet of Roslindale, Mass., who for some 60 years has spun enough wool to reach—well, quite a way.

She came here at the bequest of the Homecraft League to instruct classes in the gentle and ancient art of spinning yarn from wool.

With the present vogue leaning toward homespun garments, there was a feeling that perhaps New Yorkers might as well learn now and be ready when the fall season gets under way.

Mrs. Machado Comes North

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16 (AP)—Mrs. Elvira Machado, wife of the deposed President of Cuba, arrived in Philadelphia today. With her party, she went from the Thirtieth Street Station of the Pennsylvania railroad to the Hotel Pennsylvania. There were eight women and four children in the group.

Students Urged To Lend Special Aid to Recovery

New York Campaign Also Plans Trade Conference on Codes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—With a stirring appeal to university students to help in lining up public opinion back of the national recovery administration, formation of a bar committee to interpret debatable points under the "Blue Eagle" code and preparations for a conference of representatives of 800 civic and trade organizations to be held on Friday, the local campaigners swung into a rapid stride today for the second midweek of their activities here.

The appeal to university students was voiced by Mr. Grover Whalen, chairman of the city reëmployment committee, before more than 500 summer session students, faculty members and teachers at New York University, yesterday.

The students are seeing a new economic structure rising—not out of textbooks, but from an ideal that may have existed in the minds of great thinkers of the past, Mr. Whalen said.

"By a single stroke, the President, in creating the National Recovery Act, has revolutionized the economic world that was crumbling and its fragments crashing down upon the defenseless heads of employers, worker and consumer alike.

"Back of those immediate results, and in the future of business life under the act, lies the great theory that every man who is willing and able to work has the right to, and the right to earn enough, not for a bare living, but to engage in the pursuit of happiness which is guaranteed in our basic laws."

Contrasted with the "frayed and worn economic system" which had come to a point of infringing on the basic constitutional rights of American citizens, namely the "right to earn bread by the sweat of their labor, and the right to the pursuit of happiness," the new system "primarily champions constitutional rights and, more than that, the right of a man under the laws of nature, the very right to exist," Mr. Whalen declared.

The committee's flying corps of speakers is touring the city in buses and automobiles to bring information of the reëmployment code to residents of New York. Many radio speakers, including Mr. Alfred E. Smith, formerly Governor of New York State, were also scheduled to spread the news of the campaign.

Needy Families Show Decline But Millions Are Still Destitute

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—A steady decrease in the number of needy families receiving public aid was shown today in the first official checkup by the federal emergency relief administration and was noted by Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, the administrator, as "very encouraging."

The report showed 3,745,367 families received relief in June. Mr. Hopkins said this would show around 15,000,000 persons were being assisted in the country in that month and compared the figures with 4,222,263 families in May and 4,445,338 in April.

Expenditures of federal, state and local funds for relief totaled $66,191,520 in June, compared with $70,323,506 in May and $72,651,929 in April.

The report covered all states and the District of Columbia, except Nebraska and Vermont, which have yet to submit figures.

"These reports, the first official compilation ever made," Mr. Hopkin said, "are very encouraging for the reason that when people give jobs they give them to those on relief first.

"I think we can show a 5 per cent decline a month all summer through October, but we will not get that decline in dollars, because we have got to get some backward states to provide more adequately. Adequacy is spotted and relief on the whole is inadequate."

Thirteen of the 46 states covered and the District of Columbia showed increases in expenditures for relief in June over May, while five states and the District of Columbia increased the number of families helped.

Follow the Leader!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Tide of Recovery

The Day's NRA News

Additional industries seek the "Blue Eagle's" brooding wing.

The steel men "walked out" on labor yesterday by refusing to discuss a code in the presence of Mr. William Green, A. F. of L. president.

The Government, unlike labor, doesn't consider it defiance of the NRA.

No agreement has been reached yet on punitive measures to be dealt evaders and infringers of the blanket code.

The President bids Brigadier-General Johnson to call the bituminous coal men back to Washington to go on the carpet for failure to prepare a code.

The District of Columbia Supreme Court yesterday upheld the President's right to command industry by means of the Recovery Act without passing, however, on its constitutionality.

New England textile mills report large increases in pay rolls with, in some instances, a shortage of skilled labor.

In New York, special appeal is made to university students to promote the recovery plan and a trade conference on codes is planned.

Shearing the Tariff

Wool business in Boston has jumped the high tariff fence of 34 cents a pound and now finds itself in clover with nearly 4500 tons of fleeces arriving last week. This was more than half as much as Boston imported during the whole of 1932. In the last few weeks 23,000,000 pounds tumbled onto Boston piers, as compared with 15,000,000 pounds all last year. Dock scales click the weights for busy Uncle Sam—23,000,000 pounds at 34 cents a pound!

Running Up the Meter

Electricity output in the Chicago district for the week ending Aug. 5 was more than 17 per cent greater than the corresponding period last year. An upward trend in electrical consumption in this season is unusual, but so is a Century of Progress exposition that revels in bright lights.

Bath's Pot of Gold

With fireworks, speeches and parade, Bath, Maine, long famous city of ships, has just celebrated the awarding of naval contracts to Bath Iron Works for construction of two destroyers. Paul Revere's bell in Davenport City Hall pealed the glad tidings as a jubilant populace poured out to see the rainbow that spells recovery for the city beside the Kennebec.

The Mayor rode in triumph at the head of a cheering mile procession. No wonder he looks to the Navy for the community's industrial welfare. He is retired naval lieutenant John Abel Lord, rebuilder of "Old Ironsides." It was the biggest celebration Bath has witnessed since the armistice ended the World War, which emphasizes how closely this problem of recovery reaches the hearts of folks. Ninety per cent of the city's inhabitants will benefit directly from the naval contracts that will tuck $5,000,000 into two years' pay envelopes at the famous Bath Iron Works.

Rivalries in Reverse

Port rivalries on the north Atlantic seaboard of the United States are waged in reverse. Philadelphia reports a decline of less than 6 per cent in total water-borne commerce through its port as compared with New York's loss of 17 per cent; Baltimore's 20 per cent; Norfolk's 15 per cent and Boston's 17 per cent. Depression puts a different slant on things. Instead of striving for the biggest business, seaports try to see which can lose the least.

Pan-American Parleys

Plans for a Latin-American trade recovery parley are progressing favorably, according to Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. Conferences thus far scheduled will include Brazil and Colombia and possibly Chile. Meanwhile, it is understood President Roosevelt is giving special thought to trade discussions to be carried on at the seventh Pan-American conference in Montevideo, Uruguay, in December, when recovery negotiations between the United States and Latin-American republics will break out in silk hats and cutaways.

Grandmere's Berets

GRANDMERE, Que.—The hum of industry is swelling into a lively tune in the valley of the St. Maurice. Especially at Grandmere. Vacationists who golf or hike or skim the highways must have their berets, hence Grandmere Knitting Company, long idle, is producing 10 gross a day. The plant employs 60; scatters piecework among 500 women in the community; has orders ahead for three months and plans installation of more machines.

Grandmere Shoe Company, Ltd., is working 100 per cent capacity, night and day. Empire Shirt Company is increasing its bursting shirt-producing facilities 15 per cent. Consolidated Paper Company, Laurentide division, is running 65 per cent of total capacity. Nearly 650 men are employed as compared with 370 last November. Expanding industry on the St. Maurice is stepping up the load on the Shawinigan Water & Power Company development—a cool 180,000 horsepower of hydro-electric energy. It all checks with the barometer in Grandmere City Hall—the number of families on relief has suddenly decreased 35 per cent.

British Motor Sales

LONDON—Evidence of Britain's growing demand for new automobiles is forthcoming in an official announcement from the Ministry of Transport which shows a 16 per cent increase in the registration of new vehicles for the last month in which complete figures are available as compared with a similar period last year. A report published yesterday reveals the number of new automobiles in June was 27,072 as compared with 23,172 in June, 1932.

Further indication of the upward trend in the automobile industry is contained in the 1934 program of the Austin Motor Company which announced at Birmingham yesterday an increase in price ranging from 2.5 to 5 per cent on most of its models.

Its models. This first important automobile price raising since 1920 is attributed by Sir Herbert Austin, head of the firm, to "hardening commodity prices." Greater demand and greater prices is the outlook for the industry, with Olympia Hall about to blossom forth in its autumn array of shiny models guaranteed to overtake the Joneses'.

Italy Speeds Employment

ROME—More than 60,000 captives bolted the ranks of Italy's unemployed to join the job-holders' growing army during July. The number of the nation's idle is placed at 824,000. Encouraged by the figures released Aug. 1, Italy shouts, "Viva—recovery!"

Court Holds NRA For Best Good Of The Most People

Refuses Texas Refiners' Plea Against Ickes Ban on Oil Shipments

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The National Recovery Act, bulwark of President Roosevelt's economic rehabilitation program, was upheld in its fundamentals yesterday by Justice Joseph Cox of the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

Without passing formally on the question of the constitutionality of the law raised before him, the jurist denied a plea of Texas refiners for an injunction against recent orders of Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, prohibiting interstate shipment of oil produced in violation of state regulations.

Justice Cox explained the denial was based on a belief that the court lacked the power to enjoin Mr. Ickes because he was carrying out an executive order of President Roosevelt. The judge added that even if he felt the court had such power it should hesitate to use it.

"Congress has declared that a great national emergency exists and has invested the President with extraordinary power to meet that emergency," Justice Cox asserted in an oral opinion at the end of a day's hearing on the oil men's plea.

Touching upon the refiners' contention through Mr. F. W. Fischer, a Tyler, Texas, attorney, that the Recovery Act and the oil section specifically were unconstitutional and that Congress could not delegate its powers to Mr. Roosevelt, Justice Cox said:

"In the law, it is recognized that necessity confers many rights and privileges that without the necessity might not be conferred. It is said that self-preservation is the first law and this principle, in some degree at least, seems to extend to governments.

"There is another maxim that 'the safety of the people is the supreme law' and all these must be considered in dealing with emergencies. All laws, including the Constitution, it seems to me, should be read in emergencies in the light of the law of necessity."

The courts, Justice Cox said, should hesitate under such conditions to exercise any power they felt they might have, even if the powers were clear cut, so as not to "complicate the problems which the legislative and executive departments are trying to meet."

Alabama Judge Cannot Parole

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Alabama Attorney-General's office has ruled that power to parole a convict after sentence has begun is not invested in the Circuit Court judge. In an opinion addressed to Mr. William F. Feagin, chairman of the board of administration, it was held that James Duncan, sentenced to a year and a day, must serve the full term unless paroled or pardoned by the Governor.

Literacy Increases In Croatian Drive For More Culture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

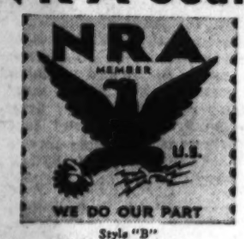
ZAGREB, Yugoslavia—Croatia is steadily increasing the number of its pupils and students because this branch of the Yugoslav nation wishes to attain the cultural level of its neighbors, the Slovenes, who are considered to have a higher degree of literacy than any people in southeast Europe.

During the past year a fifth of all the people of Zagreb, the chief city of Croatia, were in school. But only about two-thirds of those studying, finished their grades or classes with success.

The girls received better grades than the boys; over 70 per cent of them were promoted, but only 60 per cent of the boys. Nearly 10 per cent of the girls got an average of "excellent," but only 3 per cent of the boys.

The pupils in private schools did better than those in the national schools.

Official
NRA Seals



Style "B"

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An Army Marches On Its Stomach

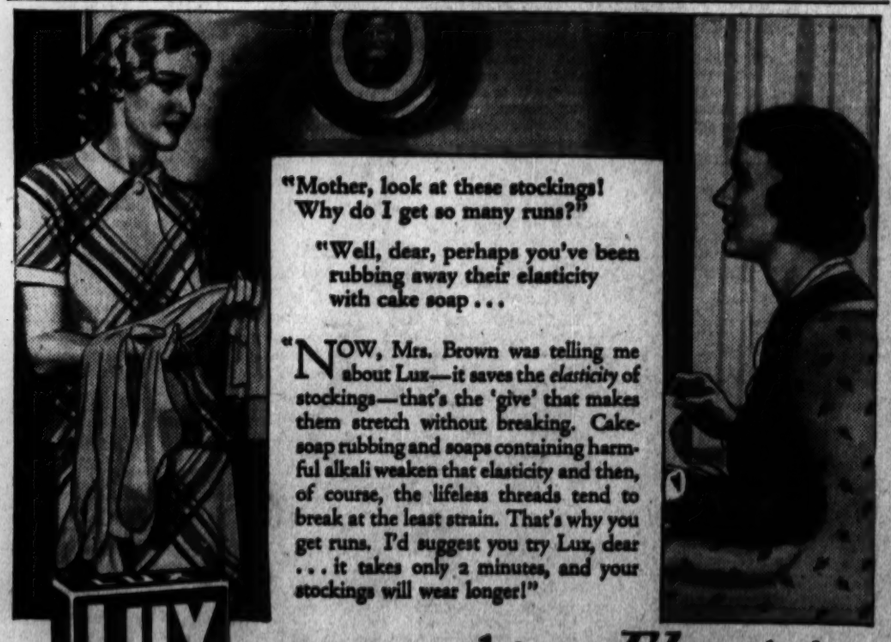
NAPOLEON made history when he said that. For the fact is that not only armies, but the whole world, marches on its stomach. It's the three meals a man gets every day that keep him on the job and determine his measure of happiness.

And, consequently, it's the women who plan and prepare these three meals a day who are performing the most fundamentally important work in the world.

Their job isn't an easy one. But they're carrying on. And, nine times out of ten, such successful home-makers are A & P customers.

The consistently high quality of A & P food they've learned to take for granted, and the consistently low A & P prices have saved hundreds of dollars for each one of them.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.


"Mother, look at these stockings! Why do I get so many runs?"
"Well, dear, perhaps you've been rubbing away their elasticity with cake soap . . .
"NOW, Mrs. Brown was telling me about Lux—it saves the elasticity of stockings—that's the 'give' that makes them stretch without breaking. Cake-soap rubbing and soaps containing harmful alkali weaken that elasticity and then, of course, the lifeless threads tend to break at the least strain. That's why you get runs. I'd suggest you try Lux, dear . . . it takes only 2 minutes, and your stockings will wear longer!"
LUX saves stocking Elasticity
Now is the time for everyone to stand behind the President
NRA
"We do our part"

Detroit Banker Blames Couzens For Bank Holiday

Describes Part Played by Hoover and Ford Before Financial Crisis

DETROIT, Aug. 16 (AP) — The former head of the nation's largest closed bank startled a crowded courtroom yesterday with a sensational account of parts played by Mr. Herbert Hoover, Mr. Henry Ford and Senator James Couzens in the negotiations preceding the Michigan—and subsequent national — bank crisis.

Testifying before Circuit Judge Harry B. Keidan's one-man grand jury Mr. Wilson W. Mills, former chairman of the board of the closed First National Bank-Detroit, said that:

1. Couzens refused to sanction a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which would have saved the Union Guardian Trust Company and prevented the Michigan "holiday" which began Feb. 14.

2. Hoover, then President, told him (Mills) that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was afraid to go ahead with the loan in the face of Couzens's opposition and threatned denunciation.

3. Ford, at one time was understood by bankers to have agreed to "freeze" a deposit of $7,500,000 in the Union Guardian Trust Company, but later denied he had made such a promise and threatened if the Union Guardian closed to withdraw all the money he had in any bank, including $20,000,000 in the First National.

Senator Couzens, now in Detroit, will answer the statements of Mr. Mills when he appears before the grand jury later this week. The startling testimony came at the reopening of the jury to hear remaining witnesses and winding up sessions after a lengthy adjournment. Mr. Mills, the first on call, declared firmly that he believed the refusal by Senator Cousens to sanction $6,200,000 of a $43,700,000 loan was the sole cause of the state banking holiday, proclaimed by Gov. William A. Comstock early on the morning of Feb. 14 after the Union Guardian Trust Company found itself unable to open for business.

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15 years' reputation for good food and a practical, pleasing, picturesque service for motorists. Interesting free folder and map.

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800 sunny, outside rooms. Every room with bath, shower and radio. Adjacent to Grand Central and B & O Bus Terminal . . . only a few minutes from Pennsylvania Station. In the midst of the theatrical district and the fashionable shops.
SINGLE ROOMS from $2.50 to $5 per day
weekly from $15
DOUBLE ROOMS from $3.50 to $6 per day
weekly from $21
HOTEL MONTCLAIR
Lexington Ave., 49th to 50th Sts., N. Y.

New Labor Plans Called Permanent Social Departure

No Return to Old Status, Dr. Person Declares at Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNSONBURG, N. J., Aug. 16—The new institutions now being organized for the betterment of our economic life are not mere fads of the moment but are coming here to stay, in the opinion of Dr. H. S. Person, managing director of the Taylor Society and former dean of the Amos Tuck School of Business Administration at Dartmouth College, who spoke last evening on "The Reversal of the Capital-Labor Relationship. He spoke yesterday at the economic conference of engineers in progress here at the engineering camp of Stevens Institute of Technology.

"We are not merely exploring new economic territory," he said, "we are occupying it. Those industrialists who assume that after a year or two of acceptance of new conditions and ways of doing things we shall gently drop back to the accustomed conditions and practices of the past, face disillusionment. The essence of the present dominant point of view and the framework of the new institutions now being created are likely to be permanent."

Labor as Fixed Charge

Dr. Person foresaw the day when labor would be the fixed charge and capital and profits the variable. There must be a new distribution of social income, he declared, if mass purchasing is to be increased. This means, he said, the modification or abolition of the obsolete customs of contract.

The American people are going to demand a higher standard of living, Dr. Person continued, pointing to advertising as the principal reason for this tendency.

"It is possible," he said, "that in our future mythology we shall give twentieth century advertising the status of a nemesis. This device for developing mass sales has convinced us that we want the equivalent of an apple a day, a visit to our dentist twice a year, communication by telephone instead of mail, two cars in every garage, and to see America first and then the world."

Pensions for Aged

A system of "prosperity pensions" as a brake on reduction of purchasing power which, he declared, would be quicker and more flexible than any program of public works, was proposed by Mr. John Willard Roberts, New York, public accountant.

His plan called for "a pension to every one of the 7,000,000 men and women in this country over 65 years of age, regardless of their income or property or capacity to work. Such a pension," he said, need not necessarily start with sufficient money for the full support of the aged, but at the beginning could be merely a contribution, say, about $10 a month

Carolina Bridge Opens On Wilkinson Highway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 16—With a fanfare of martial music by brass bands, with patriotic speeches, and with the muffled roar of heavy traffic as hundreds of motor vehicles slowly and impressively moved over its broad expanse for the first time, the new Wilkinson boulevard bridge was dedicated and opened to traffic Aug. 12, in the presence of thousands of Carolinians.

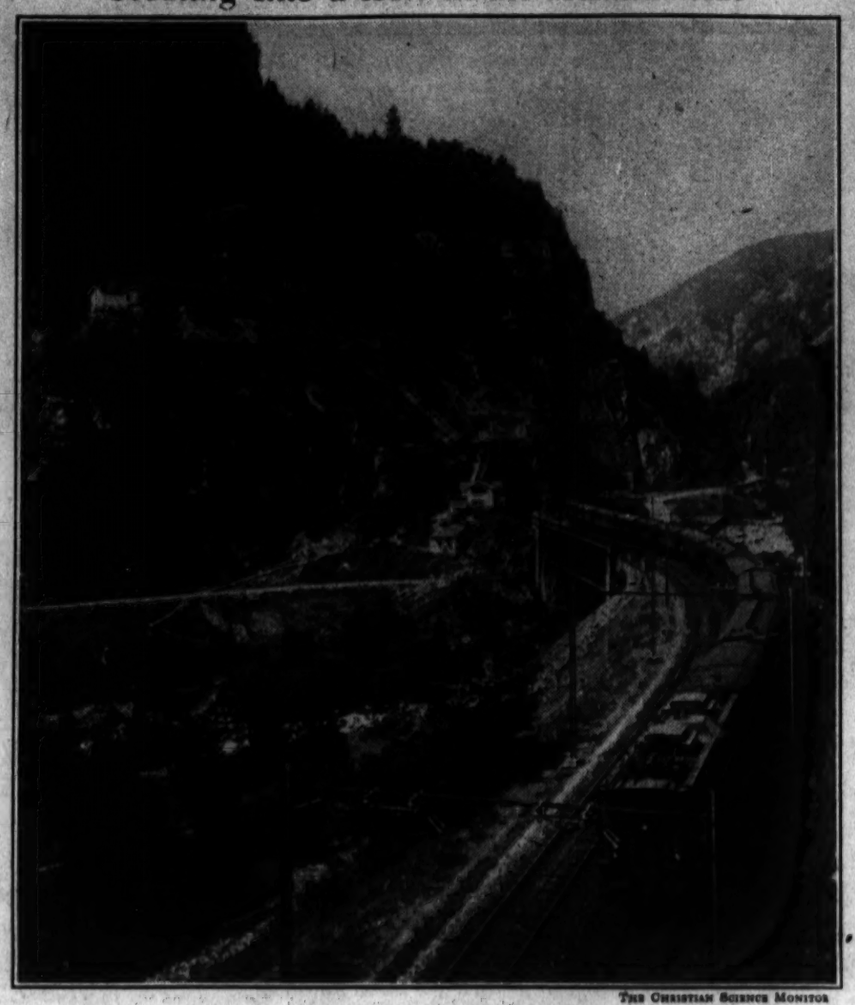
The great bridge, the widest between New York and New Orleans, was completed last week at a cost of $175,000 of federal and state funds. It spans the Catawba River and connects Mecklenburg and Gaston counties. The state highway commission has been asked to designate the bridge as the Soldiers' Memorial Bridge.

Irish Blue Shirt Guard Recruits on Large Scale

DUBLIN, Irish Free State, Aug. 16 (AP)—Officers of the Blue Shirt National Guard, which was prevented by Government order from holding a demonstration Aug. 13, began recruiting operations today on a large scale.

Gen. Owen O'Duffy, who is directing the campaign, sent officers to all the principal centers. At Dublin headquarters it was said the organization had every hope of doubling its 40,000 membership within a week, thus making it possible to present a big front in the church parades scheduled for next Sunday in every district of the Free State.

Scooting Into a Hole in the Mountainside



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Train of Electrified St. Gothard Railway, Switzerland, South of Great Tunnel

Park Inquiry Held Political Football And Waste of Cash

Jackson Hole Settlers Overpaid for Land, Testimony Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Wyo., Aug. 16—This picturesque community set deep in the heart of the great Teton mountain range, is contemplating a "new deal" following the United States Senate inquiry here last week into the activities of the Rockefeller interests in the valley since 1927, an investigation which Senator Peter Norbeck of South Dakota characterized as a "political football and an outrageous expenditure of public funds to run down rumors unfounded."

In substance, the crucial situation as presented is that Jackson and its environs must get the question of national park extension settled for all time. Uncertainty is hampering the region, residents complain.

Numerous witnesses verified that view during the four days' session. Representatives of the rural communities and the town itself left that plea with the committee.

Summarized in the words of Dr. D. W. Huff, Mayor of Jackson and spokesman for the valley: "The settlement of this park extension and the adoption of the Rockefeller program is the most pressing in the valley. We feel here we have a right to have assurance of either its completion or its abandonment for all time."

Whether John D. Rockefeller Jr., through the Snake River Land Company will complete his program in the beautiful valley is another question. He has to date spent more than $1,500,000 for land which settlers testified was only worth a third of that amount in most cases. He would have spent much more than that to buy out the entire Jackson Hole region.

From the national parks viewpoint no evidence was introduced incriminating either its director, Mr. Horace M. Albright who has resigned, or his underofficials. A deep interest in all parks programs was accountable for correspondence and statements showing "interest" in development of the Rockefeller project. No evidence of "unfair collusions" was on record.

Charges that the general land office had been instructed by vested "capital" to contest new settler entries were subsequently reduced to one homestead claim where a hearing had been requested by a settler after adverse reports had been made by the land office. That hearing is still pending.

One group here, the so-called Mormon row group, appeared before the committee requesting every effort be made by the Senate committee to induce Mr. Rockefeller to complete his purchases. Mr. Roger W. Toll, superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, explained the advantages to be gained by final adoption of the park extension plan. Ranchers explained better grazing passes had been secured since the Rockefeller interests came in here.

To the last, a minority group headed by Mr. William L. Simpson, continued its opposition. Even this group, however, conceded "the uncertainty" factor to be the real source of damage here and not the five-year program of Mr. Rockefeller.

New Railroad Speed Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A new railroad speed record is claimed by the London Midland and Scottish Railroad Company. As part of their holiday acceleration program they have in operation 112 trains scheduled to make start-to-stop runs at an average speed of 55 miles an hour or over. This will represent a total mileage of 8175 miles a day run at this speed.

Kentucky Governor Asks Legislature For Measure On Repeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 16—Gov. Ruby Laffoon, in convening a special session of the Kentucky General Assembly Tuesday—a session called primarily for the purpose of raising funds for unemployment relief—asked the legislators to enact a bill providing for submission to the voters of the question of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

This bill, members of his administration stated, is based on the "Wisconsin plan," under which voters would elect to a state convention delegates from the State at large, rather than by legislative districts. This latter plan is favored by the drys and the Governor once indicated that he favored it, but apparently changed his mind.

To raise $3,000,000 for unemployment relief, the Governor proposed an increase in the basic rate of the 1930 gross sales tax law, which would assess the first $10,000 of sales 1 per cent. The present law taxes the first $400,000 of sales at 1-20th of 1 per cent and reaches 1 per cent when sales total $1,000,000. This law affects chain and large department stores principally and is now under attack in the federal courts. The proposed change would increase the rate all along the line.

The Governor advocated a tax of $1.50 a barrel on beer, a retailers' tax of $25, a wholesaler's tax of $100 and a manufacturer's tax of $500. One-half would go to general revenues and one-half to a sinking fund for the payment of the State's $15,000,000 floating debt.

In an address to merchants who gathered to protest against a sales tax, the Governor declared that "there will be rioting throughout the State within 30 days" unless relief is voted immediately.

College Funds Above Suit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Funds of Alabama College at Montevallo on deposit at a bank cannot be attached to satisfy a debt, the Attorney-General says in reply to a query of Mr. O. C. Carmichael, president of Alabama College. The Attorney-General held that the college was an arm of the State Government and could not be sued.

Swiss Railroads Roam Through 101 Miles of Tunnels

One-Twentieth of Total Mileage of Lines Is Underground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland—Swiss railways burrow through mountains for more than one-twentieth of their total length. Just over 101 miles of tunnels are comprised in the national railway system of this little country.

The length of tunnels and galleries for each 100 kilometers of railway line in several European countries is as follows: for Swiss railways 5.84; for German railways 0.42; for Austrian railways 1.49; for the Hungarian state railways 0.04; for the Dutch railways 0.13.

Switzerland has more than 162 kilometers of tunnels which represent 5.5 per cent of its total railway lines, whereas Germany, for example, has only 224 kilometers of underground lines, or barely ½ per cent of the entire railway system.

Owing to the country's special configuration, the construction of the Swiss railway system was a very difficult piece of work. In fact, there is hardly a single railway line necessitating infra-structure only, as is the case in flat countries.

High embankments and deep trenches, numerous bridges, long tunnels, damming of torrents and protective constructions against landslides and avalanches constitute the main characteristics of Swiss railway lines.

Good-Will Fliers Leave Quebec for Caribou, Me.

QUEBEC, Aug. 16 (AP)—Thirteen airplanes from Toronto, Fort Erie, Ottawa and Montreal, forming a Maritime Provinces good-will air tour, took off from St. Louis Airport here at 8:55 a. m., eastern standard time, yesterday. The fliers will make a stop at Caribou, Maine, later hopping off for Moncton, N. B.

Te tour is under the auspices of the Canadian Flying Clubs Association. The planes arrived here Aug. 14 from Montreal.

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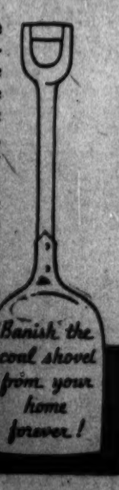
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING CORP.
Bloomington, Illinois



WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING

American Banking Gets Fresh Start Since Its Holiday

13,951 Operating Without Restrictions, Others Rebuilding Fences

(Copyright, 1933, by the Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The American banking structure is virtually back on its feet.

The records of Mr. Walter J. Cummings, executive assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, today show 13,951 licensed banks operating without restrictions and only 2870 closed or operating on a restricted basis. These figures include national banks and state members and non-members of the Federal Reserve System but exclude mutual savings institutions.

The record is as of the close of business Aug. 12 for member institutions and as of July 26 for nonmembers.

Mr. Cummings, brought to Washington by Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, and invested with the unofficial title of "Bank Opener," said that on Aug. 12, there were 4961 national banks doing an unrestricted banking business, with deposits of $16,938,145,000; that 740 state member banks with deposits of $9,741,987,000, and 8250 non-members having deposits of $5,057,596,000 were operating on a full-time basis on July 26.

The deposits are as of Dec. 31, 1932, as there has been no assembled condition report of banks since that time.

The next such condition report, based on the national bank call by the comptroller as of June 30, will be made in about two weeks.

The figures in Mr. Cummings's report were taken from official records of the Comptroller of the Currency for national and state member banks, and from Federal Reserve Board records for nonmembers.

On the inactive side, it was found that on Aug. 12 there were yet closed or operating on a restricted basis, 909 national banks having deposits of $954,304,000; 95 state member institutions, with deposits of $204,134,000; and 1866 non-member institutions, exclusive of mutual savings banks, with deposits of $1,005,365,000.

The composite picture shows deposits in open banks of $31,737,728,000, while a total of $2,163,803,000 was tied up in closed or restricted banks.

The picture is even brighter, Mr. Cummings said, when cognizance is taken of the many details entering into the task of reopening an institution. In this connection he pointed out that of the 909 national banks still closed or unlicensed, 317 have received the official "O. K." of the Treasury and are raising money provided in approved reorganization plans. This will involve the release of $400,000,000 more in deposits, he said.

Mr. Cummings said that every closed banking institution in the United States had been examined by the Treasury since the banking holiday in March.

Wanderlust Milk Bottles Find Way Home Via Clearing House

Acute Shortage in Michigan Since June 1 Causes Owners to Seek Methods for Their Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Milk bottles have developed a wanderlust this summer and are straying long distances from home, according to Mr. Thurle Balch, manager of the Central Milk Bottle Exchange of Michigan.

Traveling as "stowaways" in the mess kits of tourists, resorters and campers, milk bottles by the thousands are being carried from their home cities in lower Michigan into the resort country of northern Michigan. Many thousands more are getting rides out of the State as the summer visitors return southward, Mr. Balch reports.

The Central Bottle Exchange was organized a year ago to help "lost" bottles find their way home. It owns a truck which makes regular monthly trips to the 21 bottle exchanges in Michigan and collects all "foreign" containers for return to their home cities. It also returns Ohio, Indiana and Illinois bottles collected in this State to the bottle exchanges in Toledo, Indianapolis and Chicago in exchange for stray Michigan bottles turned in by milk dealers in those states.

"A tremendous interstate movement in milk bottles has taken place since the tourist and resort season got under way," Mr. Balch states. "The out-of-state movement appears to have been greater than the inbound traffic, indicating motorists have made large purchases of milk in Michigan before crossing the state line."

The Toledo Bottle Exchange has returned more than 70,000 Michigan milk bottles in the last six months, Mr. Balch reported. The containers were chiefly the property of Detroit distributors, he said, indicating the large number of visits of Ohio residents to the motor city.

The Indianapolis exchange returns from 500 to 1000 Michigan bottles every three weeks, while the Chicago exchange returns between 4000 and 5000 bottles a month. The Michigan exchange turned back 3457 milk bottles to the Illinois unit in June, the manager said. So far the returns of Indiana and Ohio bottles have not been so large as the exchange of Michigan containers from the Hoosier and Buckeye state coöperators.

Milk dealers now are completing plans for the collection of stray milk bottles in the resort sections of northern Michigan. Mr. Richard Wixom of Alpena has been engaged to work in northeastern Michigan, where thousands of Saginaw, Bay City, Flint, Pontiac, Ann Arbor, Jackson and Lansing bottles "wander" each resort season.

Efforts are being made to organize a bottle exchange in Petoskey to serve northwestern Michigan in much the same capacity as the Alpena exchange is operating in the northeastern area. Thousands of Muskegon, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Jackson, Detroit and Lansing bottles are carried into northwestern Michigan annually.

As it takes about $1,000,000 worth of bottles to deliver a day's milk supply in Michigan, distributors report their "lost" bottles run into money, especially in the tourist and resort season. An acute bottle shortage has resulted in all cities since June 1.

Mr. Fred M. Slater of Detroit, secretary of the Michigan Association of Bottle Exchange Managers, estimates the average usefulness of a milk bottle is about 15 trips. He said Michigan milk dealers spend about $20,000,000 a year for bottles.

Exiles to Return

MADRID, Aug. 16 (AP)—Scores of Cuban exiles plan to return home immediately to attempt to resume their lives where they were interrupted by political differences during Gen. Gerardo Machado's Administration. Cuban centers have been scenes of much merrymaking since the overthrow of the Machado régime.

the NEW KARO
POURING SPOUT and CAP

FREE

Converts a regular 1½ lb. KARO can into a sanitary dripless syrup "pitcher."

Merely send us a label from a 1½ lb. Karo can, with your name and address and we will promptly mail the free pouring spout to you—postpaid . . . Address—Corn Products Refining Company, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

"WE MADE SURE THE REO SELF-SHIFTER WAS RIGHT"

President Scott Discloses that Reo Withheld Automatic Transmission a Year to Insure Buyers Complete Satisfaction with "Car that Shifts for Itself"—Public Delighted

BY R. H. SCOTT
President, Reo Motor Car Company

IT IS a pleasure to report that the new REO SELF-SHIFTER—the transmission that shifts gears automatically and thus abolishes the gear shift lever—has in every way borne out our complete confidence in its usefulness and quality.

It is now accepted everywhere as the most important improvement since the self-starter. In the hands of owners, as well as in the testing laboratories, it has proved itself as practical as it is desirable.

To us at Reo, it is in no sense surprising that the SELF-SHIFTER has stood up so unfalteringly in public usage, winning the unstinted admiration of owners from one end of the land to the other.

In our determination to make it absolutely foolproof, we had completely ignored the fact that practically the entire industry was attempting to perfect a similar mechanism. Everyone knew that the day of the gear-shift lever was doomed. Everyone was working feverishly for the answer. Yet R[illegible] waited almost a full year after the SELF-SHIFTER was ready—subjecting it to still further exhaustive tests on the western plains and mountains—before offering it to the public.

That was simply because we insisted on knowing beyond all doubt that it was right. We were willing, if need be, to sacrifice priority for certainty.

Such elaborate precautions may seem excessive, but there is an abiding satisfaction in the knowledge that here, at least, is one radical and revolutionary innovation in motoring that was *sound from the start.*

True, competition in isolated cases has resorted to the old-time "scare appeal" to which new products are susceptible, but wholly without basis or justification.

We are gratified, by the public's expression of confidence in Reo as reflected in rapidly increasing sales. We regret that we have not yet been able to build enough cars to keep up with orders, but assure you that this is primarily due to the scrupulous care being taken to see that every car is right in every detail. There are no flaws now and there will be none later if it is humanly possible to prevent them.

The car without a gearshift lever is here to stay. To all those who have not yet driven it, we earnestly suggest a ride as the only possible means of realizing just how revolutionary this invention is, and how vastly it adds to the ease, safety and pleasure of drivin-

REO FLYING CLOUD SIX - - $995
REO-ROYALE EIGHT - - - $1745
SELF-SHIFTER Standard on Reo-Royale. Slight extra cost on Flying Cloud
(Standard Models f. o. b. Lansing, plus tax)

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY
LANSING, MICHIGAN

Just out, and just in here...
Ciné-Kodak EIGHT MODEL 25

ALL the economy of an 8 mm. camera, and—due to its fast Kodak Anastigmat *f*.2.7 lens—wide movie-making latitude. Briefly, that's what this new model has to offer. And, to our own knowledge, that's more than enough for many who have been *thinking* movies a long time.

Indoor and dark-day shots are simpler with this new Ciné-Kodak Eight, Model 25. Uses film that costs but $2.25 a roll . . . gives you movies for 10c a shot.

Besides the Model 25, at $44.50, there's the Ciné-Kodak Eight, Model 20—with an *f*.3.5 lens—priced at $29.50. The Model 60, with the ultra-fast *f*.1.9 lens and attractive, serviceable carrying case, costs $79.50. All are equally dependable, vary only in lens speed and appointments. They're ready for you here.

Eastman Kodak Stores

ATLANTA, 183 Peachtree St.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1735 B'walk
BALTIMORE, 309 N. Charles St
BOSTON, 38 Bromfield Street
Hotel Statler Bldg.
JACKSONVILLE, 129 W. Adams St.
NEW YORK, 356 Madison Ave.
235 West 23rd St.
745 Fifth Avenue
PHILADELPHIA, 1620 Chestnut St.
117 So. 16th St.
PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood Street
WASHINGTON, D. C., 607 14th Street, N. W.

Planning Program By Citizens Urged For Better Boston

Public Must Encourage Right Steps in Efforts, Parker Declares

Telling politicians in a concerted voice to "start the right things and stop the wrong ones," is one of the opportunities presented by the Boston Planing Board's new movement to make citizens "Boston conscious."

In an interview, Mr. William Stanley Parker, chairman of the planning board's advisory committee, described the unusual organization which is transferring the burden of city planning from politicians to citizens.

In the first place, the new plan carries with it an effort to have various separate communities consolidate their ideas and work with the planning board. In this way, Mr. Parker declared, relative values of various projects can best be discovered and only those with the greatest value will be carried out.

"The community cannot sit back any longer," he continues. "After everything has been considered, the citizens must find out what is needed both for an immediate and a long range point of view. In the same way that "the squeaky wheel gets the grease," the group which have most need of specific improvements will be the ones to get them.

"Because of its broadness, this survey will be intelligent and will work for the best interests of all communities," Mr. Parker says.

The new organization is being carried out by committees whose members represent all the important civic clubs and organizations in each community. Two delegates are chosen from each club, giving the committee a wide potential representation. Mr. Parker points out that a permanent organization will be insured representing all phases of community life.

The joint committees will be concerned with streets, playgrounds, housing conditions, sanitation and other problems of municipal improvement.

Committees have been organized in and about 15 sections, with populations of 20,000 to 200,000, several having met already. In October a joint conference will be held at the Hotel Statler.

As to accomplishments so far, a 12,000-foot playground has been cleaned up in the South End at very little cost. Welfare labor was employed in the job, which, had it been done by the city, would have cost the public a great deal of money. A housing exhibit recently held in the South End was arranged by the committee in that section.

"The new city planning idea makes the public articulate," says Mr. Parker. "Thus it can have a definite effect on public servants."

'All Play' in Pittsburgh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Aug. 16—Pittsburgh children played more last month than at any previous time in the city's history, according to figures given by the city recreation bureau. The record attendance for July at the 76 public playgrounds was 941,533, an average daily attendance of 65,175.

Baseball Fan Finds Outlet for Leisure

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, Aug. 16

TO HELP America spend its increased leisure, Mr. Joseph A. Addleman, San Francisco baseball enthusiast, today suggested the Government lend $25,000,000 to 61 cities to build 3850 baseball diamonds.

Mr. Addleman said he would ask Mr. Kenesaw Mountain Landis, baseball commissioner, to carry the suggestion to President Roosevelt.

Course of Trees Awaits Golfers In Brookline

New Links Transformed From Peat Bog Into Scenic Wonderland

Transformation of 140 acres of woodland, swamp and peat bog into a scenic wonderland for golfers is the culmination of a project begun three years ago in Brookline.

A course which should prove one of the beauty spots of Boston awaits the player as this latest step in advanced playground coinstruction enters its second month.

The new development might be called the "course of trees," for they have been consistently considered during its construction and contribute in a large degree to its sylvan attractiveness.

Mr. Edward P. Sheehan, Brookline commissioner of parks and playgrounds, called attention to the fact that practically all the fairways run through beautiful lanes of tree growths. The commissioner said that one of the finest hemlock groves in the country was to be found on the Brookline course. Between 8000 and 9000 hemlock, pine and spruce trees were planted a number of years ago, in place of a former growth of hardwoods.

Pointing to a long even fairway through which a little brook was flowing, Mr. Sheehan said, "That used to be a peat bog. We had a good deal of difficulty in draining it off, but by using a brook and several underground drains, we can keep it dry now in the rainiest weather."

At another point in the course, tin cans and old stumps began forcing their way up through the ground. A large section had to be torn up, entirely filled in and reloamed before the course could be opened. One of the workmen on the grounds said that during the few months before it was completed, Mr. Sheehan was on the job "day and night."

Mr. Sheehan recalled the days when the entire area was a swampy forest land. He said that after the trees had been extracted to make room for the fairways, he and those working with him strove to save as much of the natural beauty as possible. The result is a course in which scenic beauty vies with the actual golfing itself.

The Brookline course is using a new type of tee, also for reasons of beauty. Most tees are made of gravel or clay and do not add particularly to the scenery. On the new course, however, a small mat made of old automobile tires bound together furnishes teeing facilities. It is about the same size as a bath mat and is surrounded by a grassy plot. Mr. Sheehan said that these were in use only on the Brookline course.

A miniature fire department also is part of the equipment, consisting of a motorcycle, on which two cans and a large tankful of chemical extinguisher are mounted. Mr. John J. Lane, one of the three firemen, explained that this new idea was necessary because of the peat surface on much of the course. Small, smoldering fires break out quite regularly and have to be watched carefully. They are not usually dangerous, however, he said.

Although the new golfers' playground never becomes monotonous as far as scenery is concerned, probably the most beautiful hole is the twelfth. Set in a shaded nook between two small hillocks, with a background of sheer rock and tree growths, it is approached from a steep bank about 100 yards distant, and forms one of the most ideal spots on the course.

The "pro" at Brookline is Mr. Thomas Lally, who has recently returned from the San Antonio (Texas) Country Club, where he filled this position for 15 years.

The Brookline course was built at a cost of approximately $250,000. But with facilities for further development and accommodations for tennis courts, toboggan slides and other equipment, it should prove a valuable investment not only to Brookline citizens but to outsiders as well. At present, the charge for 18 holes of golf is 75 cents for those living in Brookline and $1 for outside visitors. The fees are increased slightly on Sundays and holidays. A parking space with a capacity of 230 cars is furnished.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday, probably with showers Thursday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate west and south winds.

Maine: Fair tonight; Thursday partly cloudy, followed by showers in afternoon or at night; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and warmer tonight; Thursday partly cloudy, followed by showers.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers late tonight and Thursday; warmer in northwest portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west winds over north portion and moderate to fresh east over south portion; weather becoming overcast, followed by showers over central portion Thursday and over extreme south portion late tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	74	78	Montreal	66	78
Bismarck	60	86	Nantucket	70	76
Boston	70	82	New Orleans	78	86
Buffalo	66	74	New York	70	82
Calgary	46	84	Norfolk, Va.	78	86
Charleston	74	90	North Platte	58	92
Chicago	66	80	Philadelphia	72	84
Cincinnati	64	84	Phoenix, Ariz.	84	106
Denver	62	90	Pittsburgh	64	80
Eastport, Me.	64	78	Portland, Me.	66	78
Hatteras	78	84	Raleigh	78	86
Honolulu, T.H.	74	..	St. Louis	66	88
7 p.m. Aug. 15	..	88	St. Paul	68	90
Helena, Mont.	50	86	Salt Lake City	74	96
Huron, S. D.	64	82	San Francisco	62	66
Jacksonville	78	92	Santa Fe, N.M.	64	86
Kansas City	76	90	Seattle	52	90
Key West	82	88	Tampa	78	88
Los Angeles	66	88	Washington	74	84
Memphis	72	82	Wichita, Kan.	62	90
Miami, Fla.	84	94	Williston, N.D.	58	88

A—8 a. m. Aug. 16.
B—Maximum Aug. 15.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 2:45 p. m., Thursday 3:23 a. m.
Height of tides 8.6 feet, 7.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:15 p. m.
The temperature at 2:30 was 87.

Detroit Edison Co. Net

Detroit Edison Company reports net for the 12 months ended July 31 of $8,863,847 after charges or $4.61 a share on 1,372,500 shares, compared with $8,548,808, or $6.73 a share a year before.

Here Great Hemlocks Crown Small Hillocks

All Photos by a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Brookline's Wonderland for Golfers

Upper—One of the Greens. Lower Left—Portable Fire Apparatus and One of the Firemen. Lower Right—Clubhouse on the New Course.

Surveys to Effect Railway Economies

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, transportation coördinator, announced yesterday he was proceeding with four major surveys designed to improve and effect economies in railroad operation.

The studies deal with merchandise traffic, carload freight movements, passenger business and marketing. The merchandising traffic survey, Mr. Eastman said, would be accompanied by a critical and technical investigation of new devices and equipment. The profitableness of this less than carload freight also will be investigated, together with the "means by which the several transportation agencies can be coördinated so that each will operate efficiently in its own economic sphere."

The carload traffic survey will follow substantially along the same lines, with particular attention to the terminal phases of the problem. Consideration will be given in the passenger survey to the potentialities of new equipment and devices for transporting passengers. Detailed studies will be made of experiments in the modernization of service by individuals carriers.

Events

Carillon recital, Church of Our Lady of the Good Voyage, Gloucester, 8:30. Program as follows:

March of the Men of Harlech ..... Old Welsh Folksong
Last Rose of Summer ..... Folksong
Hymn: Hymn to the Holy Cross ..... Cardinal O'Connell
Largo, from the "New World Symphony" ..... Anton Dvořák
Moderato, from the First Sonatina ..... Ignace Pleyel
Largo Celebre, from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
Mighty Lak' a Rose ..... Nevin
Annie Laurie ..... Folksong
Ic Segh Adieu ..... Old Flemish Folksong

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Blarney Kiss," 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50 p. m.
Loew's State—"Tugboat Annie," 12:05, 2:35, 5:00, 7:25, 9:55 p. m.
Tremont—"Camille," 8:20 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Another Language," 12:25, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Affairs of Voltaire," 1:51, 4:42, 7:33, 10:24 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated lecture, "Sima," Part IV, 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Blarney Kiss," 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50 p. m.
Loew's State—"Tugboat Annie," 12:05, 2:35, 5:00, 7:25, 9:55 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Another Language," 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:40, 6:45 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Affairs of Voltaire," 11:00 a. m., 1:51, 4:43, 7:33, 10:24 p. m.
For exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

In Boston's Two Capitols

Title Explained

Even jig-saw puzzle experts have asked what the title of this column means. This is a case of proper respect for one's "o's" and "a's," not "p's" and "q's." Boston harbors a capitol building on Beacon Hill and another on School Street, but it does not have two capitals.

The title purports to suggest news items dealing with the State House and City Hall. Rather than keep explaining this, however, the writers of this column may select another title.

More Raids to Come

The spectacular Casa Madrid raid was not a solo performance. Brigadier-General Needham says it is just number one on a long bill. Complaints pouring into the Department of Public Safety sealed the fate of Yarmouth's de luxe speakeasy. More complaints are oiling the machinery for other raids. The applause that followed the Casa Madrid turn calls for an encore.

While state police attention is focused on towns without organized police, large municipalities lax in law enforcement will not be allowed to dodge the spotlight. Police in these towns will be invited to put on their own show or have the stage stolen by the boys in blue.

With his cast augmented by 24 new members, many of them college athletes, Brigadier-General Needham's ballet swings propitiously into a new season.

Women on Day Shift

Mr. Edwin E. Smith, Massachusetts labor commissioner, today told the hosiery and knitted underwear and outer wear industry on just what basis it may employ women after 6 o'clock at night. Though Massachusetts suspended its law against night work for women, it is determined to watch over the night shift.

Women, when possible, shall be put onto day shifts and the proportion of women night workers shall not exceed the proportion of females to males on the total pay roll as of a certain date. The penalty for violation is a no-woman's land in factories after 6 o'clock.

Surveys and Revisions

Research commissions already are preparing their grist for the state legislative mill when it opens in the fall. One commission—to study possible revisions in Boston's charter—has been called an innocuous substitute for the public demand that a legislative inquiry be made into charges of graft and inefficiency in Boston's administration.

But sub rosa political commentators except two significant recommendations—that Boston establish a system whereby nine councilmen are elected at large and a run-off primary be adopted in the place of the nonpartisan system.

Prices Going Up

Cities basking in the smile of NIRA are worrying Needham's Senator Wragg. He told the special research commission of public expenditures that dwindling state revenue and mounting commodity prices will make next year one of the most difficult in the State's history.

The horn of plenty is not yet. The cities must weed out additional costs and must not be enticed into a game of follow the leader with the Federal Government in its liberal public works project, the Senator said.

Art

The Doric Gallery

PIGEON COVE, Mass. — While more ambitious paintings find exhibition space in the galleries of various art associations on Cape Ann, the smaller, more intimate study is being championed at the newly opened Doric Gallery, installed in an old house with imposing Doric columns, and a testeful interior in which the art of some old-time carpenter-carver is still evident.

An unusual feature of the venture is that the house is occupied, and that its occupants have given the use of the display rooms to the local artists. The exhibitions, which will be changed at intervals of six weeks, are not backed by any particular art association or group of individual artists, although a committee of artists was pressed into service to hang the show. Small pieces of sculpture are included in the exhibition; while the initial showing comprises 141 little pictures.

Almost all the artists exhibiting are residents or summer residents of Rockport and Pigeon Cove, with work represented in the other major summer exhibitions on Cape Ann. In a few instances, however, the little pictures prove more interesting than those of more ambitious size. A salient example of this is to be found in "Wet Day, Concarneau," by Mr. H. A. Vincent, a canvas admirable in its unity of feeling, the theme of gray wetness spreading from the populace on the street to the gray, uneven houses, and the dripping gray sky.

Tiny color notes of mountains and rocks by Mr. A. F. Levinson indicate the charm of compositional suggestion. Mr. Anthony Thième's miniature sketches of fishing smacks and his study of fishing vessels in full reddish sails are particularly pleasing, and executed with his usual brisk brush stroke. Mr. Galen J. Perrett, known for his marines, is seen as a figure painter in the sensitive "Portrait" of a young girl in white.

Topical subject matter lends added interest to "Political Meeting, Dock Square," by Mrs. Gertrude Martin Tonsberg, a well-handled composition of a village crowd in yellowish night light. Foreground accent is achieved by a yellow and red gasoline filling-station pump.

Sculpture is contributed by Mr. Richard Recchia and Miss Elizabeth Leland; while an interesting note is introduced by a group of linoleum prints, the work of Master Henry Faust Jr. A group of brilliant posterish water colors comes from Mr. John D. Aiken of Wellesley, Mass.

Among other exhibitors are Miss May W. Wagner, Miss Marguerite S. Pierson, Mr. George T. Leboutillier, Mr. Hal Ross Perrigard, Mrs. Marion P. Sloane, Mr. Yarnall Abbott, and Mr. Harry Leith-Ross. D. G.

Hercules Powder Salaries Up

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 16 (AP)—The Hercules Powder Company announces an increase of 10 per cent for all salaried employees at the home office, branch offices and plants. The increase, effective as of Aug. 1, affects more than 600 employees and restores salaries to a level effective before two decreases were ordered more than a year ago.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets report.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Larry Larsen, organist.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Dick Messner's Orchestra.
6:30 Reports, sports review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Readings; Eva Le Gallienne.
7:30 Grin and Bearit, songs.
7:45 NBC, Orchestral.
8:00 NBC, Alexander Kiriloff's Orchestra.
8:30 Talk, "Massachusetts Bay Colony."
8:45 NBC, "Prices and Gold," talk.
9:00 NBC, The Goldman Band.
10:30 NBC, "Music Magic."
10:45 News; sports; sport review.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 NBC, Al Bernard, Minstrel Man.
5:15 NBC, What Do You Want to Know?
5:30 NBC, The Three Jesters.
5:45 NBC, Swance Serenaders.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; pianist.
6:45 NBC, John Pierce, tenor.
7:00 NBC, Ernie Holst's Orchestra.
7:15 After Dinner Revue; popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Fannie Brice; orchestra.
8:30 Stage Show of the Air.
9:00 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:15 Salute Historical Program.
9:30 Dramatic sketch; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; quartet.
10:30 NBC, "The Ship of Joy."
11:00 Forecasts; E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:15 Musical program.
8:30 CBS, "All American Boy."
8:45 CBS, "Round Towners."
9:00 News; baseball scores; reports.
9:15 "Tarzan of the Apes."
9:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
9:45 Report; Hill Billy George.
10:00 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor.
10:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, news flashes.
8:00 CBS, Soloists with orchestra.
8:15 "Street of Dreams," songs.
8:30 Talk—James Roosevelt.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Vera Van, contralto.
9:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Georgia Burns and Gracie Allen.
10:00 CBS, Waring's Orchestra; Mandy Lou.
10:30 CBS, Howard Marsh; Queens.
10:45 News; baseball scores; reports.
11:00 Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS, dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

8:00 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
8:15 "Hits and Encores."
8:15 CBS, Buddy Wagner's Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Russian Gypsy Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, "Sportraits," Ted Husing.
7:00 News; baseball scores; reports.
7:15 CBS and local dance music.
8:15 CBS, "Curtain Calls."
8:30 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
8:45 The Master's Music Room.
9:00 Rhythm Twins, vocal.
9:15 Jack Miles's Orchestra.
9:45 News; baseball scores; reports.
10:00 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
10:30 "Grumble and Grunt."
10:45 CBS, Edwin C. Hill.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 Organ recital.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Williams.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Dance music.
8:00 Birmingham Barons.
8:15 Studio program.
8:30 Hal Cline's Orchestra.
8:45 Studio program.
9:00 Wes Parker's Orchestra.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (930kc-326m)

2:30 p. m.—"The Music Room."
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Musical programs.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:20 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:45 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
3:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC musical programs.
3:00 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
3:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC programs.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—CBS program.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves vs. Chicago game.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Sunshine of Morgan 'Good Will' Camps To Reflect in Hub's South End Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH ATHOL, Mass., Aug. 16—Rays of Morgan-type sunshine captured during two months' vacation here at the expense of Boston's "Good Will" organization, will be reflected into more than 500 homes in the Hub's South End district as formerly "underprivileged" children prepare for their homeward journey.

Today is Visitors' Day at the South Athol Camps, a day the counselors and campers have looked forward to for several weeks. Now they can show to those interested how mutual have been the benefits of the summer's work together. All morning has been spent inspecting the various camp buildings and watching the youngsters go through their daily routine. Yesterday white counterpanes were on the clothesline. Today they are ironied to snowy whiteness and spread on countless cribs and cots. Little tots from two years upward and boys and girls from 12 downward are all arrayed in clean bibs and tuckers for the occasion.

Down by the old mill, now used for the workers in Morgan industries, a huge tent has been erected where visitors are served with sandwiches, cake, ice cream and Morgan beverages made from mineral spring water obtained near by and where an entertainment is planned for evening. Drooping willows over a goldfish-stocked pool together with buzzing cicadas emphasize the August warmth and restful quietness.

Above the main section of the camps, 20 boys who were formerly classed as juvenile wanderers have covered their heavily-tanned backs with shirts today. Thirteen have announced their intentions of returning to school this fall, many of whom will have part-time employment in the workshops of Morgan Memorial, where they can learn a trade. Six will remain at South Athol until Christmas to help with the work around the farm department.

Downey Lodge, with girls between 9 and 12 years of age, was selected as the banner camp this year to entertain special guests at their evening fireside exercises. These cheerful youngsters show very plainly that one of the things they learned during their two months' stay was "'sponsibility." Vigorous locomotive cheers for "Downey" with all the vim and vigor a brunette cheerleader could rouse from her soft cotton nightgowned, curly headed, carrot-topped and kinkly haired associates in fun, told of healthy, lively girls who have not yet become grown-up or seriously settled down to form a "future."

One can see what one girl meant when she said she was having "a perfectly scrumptious time." Fields where daisy chains were born, meadows where lily wreaths were formed, and quiet glens where August's cardinal flowers gleam beneath secret-telling pines, all whisper softly about the whining, underfed, unlovable urchins that a summer's adventure with nature turned into rays of sunshine with a brilliancy capable of shining into the darkest South End corner.

'Made in Germany' Bread Placed on Sale in Boston

"Carrying coal to Newcastle" has its counterpart in "bringing bread to Boston."

Yet the label "Made in Germany" appears on bread sold in this city where there is a bakeshop on almost every street corner, in various stages of elaboration—or camouflage—like grocery stores, sandwich shops and road stands.

Uncle Sam put a processing tax on wheat and its products a few weeks back, and even the imported bread, while free of duty, cannot escape this tax, unduly competing with the domestic staff of life. Ten cases of rye bread have just arrived in Boston from Hamburg, and the staff of Mr. Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, is busy figuring how many mills a case from the importers.

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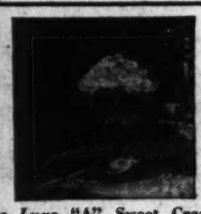

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World's Tonnage Shows Huge Drop In Lloyd's Survey

Economic Nationalism Is Held Cause of Sudden Dip in Shipping

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—One of the striking evidences—if not one of the actual effects—of the rising tide of economic nationalism is seen in the marked reduction of vessels available, or needed, to carry the world's commerce.

The latest addition of Lloyd's annual register, the stocktaking of the merchant fleets of the world, shows that during the last 12 months there has been a decrease of 1,814,125 tons in the total tonnage of all classes of vessels.

The register shows that none of the major shipping countries have increased their tonnage during the period under review, but rather that every one has measurably decreased. Chief among the decreases are: Great Britain 970,936 tons; Germany 263,568 tons; Italy 240,765 tons; Holland 198,383 tons, and United States 188,821 tons.

Competent observers here suggest that such a decline in the demand for the services of shipping and consequent decline in ships at work can scarcely be wholly ascribed to the reaction on new constructon of prolonged depression.

The 12 months in which the decline has been so great, it has been pointed out, were the very months when the idea of economic nationalism and concerted protection were first taking root. Another factor that has gone toward strengthening their belief has been the large tonnage that has been broken up in the last year. The total constituted a record, being nearly 1,400,000 tons.

Only in three countries has there been a notable increase in the number of ships during this period; in Finland (88,000 tons), Panama (148,000 tons), and Soviet Russia (estimated 158,000 tons). In Panama and Rusisa special conditions prevailed. According to the Finnish Legation in London the improved condition of merchant shipping there, is due to the marked desire of Finland to trade in as wide an international area as possible. Finland thus has not been a "highly protected country."

Lloyd's comparison of the tonnage figures of 1923 and 1933 follow:

	1923	1933
Great Britain	19,115,000	18,592,000
British Dominions	2,500,000	2,983,000
Germany	2,510,000	3,888,000
France	3,453,000	3,476,000
Italy	2,881,000	3,093,000
United States	13,426,000	40,008,000

While during the past year the tonnage of steamers has decreased by practically 2,000,0000, the tonnage of motorships has actually increased by 162,000 tons.

Economic Peace Held Threatened By Nationalism

Relations Institute Hears Japan Defend Right to Sell Cheaply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANFF, Alta., Aug. 16—A spirit of economic nationalism is threatening the peace of the world, and unless curbed, it may lead to serious results, delegates to the Institute of Pacific Relations agreed yesterday.

Japan's right to invade the markets of the world with cheap manufactured goods was questioned at the opening business sessions. Delegates from several countries other than Japan told of the resentment felt toward this competition.

Spokesmen for Japan declared that since their country was a heavy buyer of foodstuffs and raw materials and was carrying the torch of industrialism in the Far East it was compelled to find export markets. Otherwise it could not continue to buy raw materials from outside the kingdom. It was pointed out that Japan was merely aiming at economic self-sufficiency, and in her efforts to control markets and sources of raw materials she was merely following the example followed by other great commercial powers.

Japan's need for expansion industrially and economically was emphasized by delegates who stated that an increase of 10,000,000 wage earners was forecast for the next 20 years. The maximum population of 90,000,000 would probably be attained in about 35 years.

Just where the western nations will enter the picture of an increasing market in the Orient, due to the growth of population, was speculated upon by several delegates. The chief threat against market expansion in the Orient for Europe and America was the growth of manufacturing in Japan, China and India.

The world is still suffering from overproduction—a kick back from the postwar period, according to views expressed at one group meeting. Higher prices and national fear were given as the chief incentive for a mad industrial expansion which through one channel or another upset the economic life of almost every country. The whole equilibrium of world trade had been upset by this situation.

Among the commodities of special importance in the Pacific zone that had suffered from overproduction in recent years were tin, rubber and wheat. Attempts at control of output sometimes led to unfavorable reactions as instanced by the Stevenson plan for rubber control, a program which had resulted merely in transferring the source of production to another sphere.

While wheat growers in the United States and Canada scanned the world for markets, countries in the Orient were facing the problem of what to do with a surplus production of sugar. Many of the refineries in Java had been closed owing to tariffs imposed by China, Japan and India. The Hawaiian Islands also had a surplus of sugar and were confronted by tariff restriction in the United States designed to aid the domestic beet sugar industry.

Possible solution of the sugar question, it was believed, might lie in some measure of international control patterned along the lines of the National Industrial Recovery Act in the United States.

Shipping matters were dealt with at some length during yesterday's session. The following points were developed:

1. That governments want a merchant marine for the next war.

2. They want a low cost transportation in order to facilitate sale of commodities, although the existence of customs duties seems to offer contradiction to this theory.

3. Ship subsidies cannot be regarded as a help to infant industries, but they may contribute to a higher standard of living. The clause in the subsidy arrangement with the Dollar Line and American ships on the Australian run requiring employment of a crew at least two-thirds American was given as an instance.

Subsidies are partly due to pride and a desire to win markets, the United States subsidy in the New Zealand route being regarded as an attempt to divert trade from British lines.

Japanese spokesmen declared that without governmental assistance the vast shipping companies of Japan could never prosper.

Crowned as 'Wheat Kings' of the World

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Winners at World Grain Exhibition at Regina, Sask.

Left to Right—J. C. Mitchell, Dahinda, Sask.; C. Edson Smith, Corvallis, Mont.; J. W. Eades, New South Wales, Australia; Herman Trelle, Wembley, Alta.; H. B. Smith, Wolf Creek, Alta.

Great Drive To Cut Wheat Acres Starts

(Continued from Page 1)

before the 27 nations they have invited to attend the wheat conference were outlined today. The program is to gain agreement from wheat-importing countries in order to make effective the agreements reached preceding and during the World Economic Conference by major wheat-growing nations.

Australia, Canada, Argentina and the United States are understood to have agreed to ask the 27 importing nations not to increase their wheat acreage. Secondly, importing nations will be asked to stimulate the consumption of wheat as much as possible, including the finding of alternative uses for wheat. Thirdly, they will be asked to avoid any increases in the barriers to wheat imports. Fourthly, they will be urged to encourage regular purchases of wheat so as to keep the demand constant throughout the year despite price fluctuations.

Agreement along these lines is needed to give full effect to the arrangement tentatively attained during the World Economic Conference by the "big four" on the one hand and the Danubian states and Poland on the other, for a two-year restriction plan. The "big four" agreed among themselves to a 15 per cent production cut. Danube and Poland agreed to cut production 10 to 20 per cent in the second year of the agreement, depending upon the size of the crop.

The significance of the London wheat conference, invitations for which were issued from Geneva, is enhanced by the announcement of Mr. Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, that "subsidized exports" will be the American answer to failure of wheat producers of the world to agree to further crop reduction.

While more than one observer here characterizes United States' action as a dumping threat, it is clearly evident that the American attitude brings forcefully before importing countries the grave necessity of reaching an agreement which will permit at least a partial stabilization of the wheat market. The position of Russia at the conference remains one of the major problems, though many experts believe that Rusisa will not be in a position to export any considerable quantities of wheat next year.

Although the consumption of wheat, according to statistics which will be presented to the conference, only averages 2 per cent less than annual production, the accumulation of stocks since the large crops of 1928 are such that a general decrease of world production by 10 per cent becomes necessary to equalize conditions. Some gains are expected to be achievable through consumption, notably by increasing the amount of wheat used as fodder.

Lehman Asks Inquiry Into Milk Profits

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 16 (AP)—While dairy farmers of New York were returning to work in their fields and barns after two weeks of milk rioting, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman yesterday called for an investigation of milk dealers' profits to determine whether the farmers have been getting a fair share of the milk consumer's dollar.

In a letter to the three-headed milk control board, whose "classified price" list was the bone of contention during the strike, the Governor asked for a new and exhaustive survey to determine whether the dealers have been making too much money and the farmers not enough, as the farmers claimed during the strike.

Mr. Lehman also called for an explanation of whether the board had considered using any other list. The farmers claimed the "classified" list was put in effect through the influence of the dealers and for their benefit.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (AP)—A suggestion that dairymen restrict production by killing some of their cows and thereby make their business profitable again was advanced today at a conference of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation.

Mr. Charles W. Holman, secretary of the federation which represents 360,000 farmers, said the proposal had been presented during the closed conference, but that no figures were available on how many would have to be slaughtered before the farmer would receive any benefits.

Jewish Congress Seeks Aid of von Hindenburg

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—In a communication protesting anti-Semitic activities in Germany, the American Jewish Congress yesterday appealed to President von Hindenburg to "offer redress to the Jews of Germany and save the German nation from degeneration and ostracism of the civilized world." Included in the President's prerogatives, it points out, is the right to dismiss Herr Adolf Hitler, German Chancellor.

The 5000-word communication brings to the German President's attention the assertion that when he bestowed dictatorial powers on Herr Hitler, it was not his intention to allow the violation of "every principle of humanity in relation to the Jews." Dispatched by Mr. Bernard S. Deutch, president of the American Jewish Congress, it cites articles of the Constitution which it charges have been violated.

Welsh Coal Contracts Endangered by Strike

SWANSEA, Wales, Aug. 16 (AP)—Colliery officials said yesterday that if the anthracite strike lasts any considerable time the Welsh coal fields may lose contracts with Canada.

The officials explained that Welsh fields have been getting some of the Canadian anthracite business that used to go to the United States. Anthracite exports to the Canadian market the first half of this year were 1,831,000 tons, against 1,666,000 tons in the first six months of 1931.

The strike started yesterday when 17,000 men walked out. It was said that 23,000 men would be idle unless a settlement was effected soon.

Chargé Gets Pilot License

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 16 (AP)—Mr. John Campbell White, American Chargé d'Affaires here, was licensed today as a third-class international pilot after successful tests before civil and aeronautical authorities.

British Shipping Magnate Leaves £17,000,000 Estate

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP)—An estate of £17,000,000 (currently $74,800,000) was shown yesterday when the will of Sir John Ellerman, shipping magnate, was probated. Expectations were that the entire estate would aggregate £30,000,000 ($132,000,000), bringing the Government half that sum in death duties. This would be the largest amount on record for a single estate.

Sir John bequeathed many legacies to employees. He stipulated that all officers and engineers of the Ellerman, City Hall and Bucknall steamship lines should receive one month's pay plus 25 per cent. This applies to men afloat and ashore, including clerks and managers, with 14 years' service or more.

Payments on Cotton Need Not Be Returned

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Cotton growers who have government debts will not be required to return to the Government any part of the payments they receive for acreage reduction, according to a decision reached by the special official committee.

This policy was laid down yesterday by a committee composed of Mr. Henry Morganthau Jr., governor of the Farm Credit Administration, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It will probably apply in cases of cash benefits on all crop acreage reduction.

The ruling holds only in the case of debts over which a government lending agency has exclusive control and where the interest of any third party is not affected, it was made clear. Moreover, it was said, the farmer will be expected, but not compelled, in such cases to liquidate a fair portion of his debt if his circumstances are such that he can do so. The classes of debts affected are the seed and crop production loans and such loans of the regional agricultural credit corporations as do not bear indorsements by third parties and have not been rediscounted by federal intermediate credit banks.

Secretary Wallace said that he was willing to have the Chicago Board of Trade and other exchanges abandon the price minimum which expired yesterday. It had been used to meet a particular situation, he said, and was not intended to be permanent.

Croats to Resist Yugoslav's Rule By Passive Acts

Outlawed Peasant Party Meets Secretly; Plans to Await Chance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia — Patience and passive resistance rather than revolution were agreed upon as the best methods of opposing Yugoslavia's present dictatorial régime by a secret gathering here recently of national representatives of the former Croation Peasant Party.

Leading members of an allied party, that of the Independent Democrats, which is led by Mr. Svetozar Pribitchevitch, now in exile in Paris, and is composed largely of "new province" Serbs, were also present as well as a number of distinguished Croatian patriots not belonging to Mr. Stephan Raditch's former Peasant Party.

The seriousness of the situation for opponents of King Alexander's Government was stressed by the gathering recalling that most of the Croatian political leaders who met for a similar consultation in Zagreb under the presidency of Dr. Vlatko Machek last November, are now in prison, in internment or under constant police surveillance.

The Croats and anti-Belgrade Serbs are convinced that the Croats are united as never before and more determined than at any other time in their history to attain real self-government and Croatian political leaders have unshaken faith in the final victory or their people over the Belgrade absolutist régime.

For the moment events in Europe have given a new impetus to dictatorships and strengthened the absolutist position of King Alexander. But the Croatian leaders say that the overwhelming majority of all the peoples in Yugoslavia are opposed to the King's policies and will eventually frustrate them. They consider this an inevitable historical development and predict that the united will of a peasant nation cannot be resisted.

They declare that their Peasant Party, though outlawed, is absolutely intact and stronger than ever and that when the moment arrives will act with all its might.

The deputies at their clandestine gathering formally approved of the activity of their delegates abroad, the "émigrés" who are working to create sympathy for Croatia.

Library Gets Old Letters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A miscellaneous collection of letters and other manuscripts, formerly owned by members of the Garnett family, have been purchased by the Virginia State Library and have been added to the archives, Dr. Henry R. McIlwaine, librarian, announced. The collection was acquired from Mr. James M. Garnett of Baltimore. Included in the collection are several letters of the period of the Revolution and some of an earlier date.

Red Lights on Map of Ohio Display Big Events of Counties

Just Press a Button and Students Get Flash on History of Their Home Communities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—The question of "Where Shall We Go?" when summer plans or automobile trips are under way, is answered in Akron by one man who is consulted as an authority on the subject.

He is Mr. Orvil E. Sellers, whose vocation is teaching electricity at Hower Trade School, but whose avocation is the history and geography of his native state, Ohio.

Mr. Sellers has made himself famous in Akron by combining his two hobbies into a huge map equipped with a switchboard and 88 little red lights located in the county seats of the State.

The boys in the electrical classes helped him make the map, which next year will be carried to schools all over the State for the study of history and geography.

The map works like this: You ask yourself "Where is Gallia County and what is there interesting about it for me to see?" Then you push a tiny button labelled "Gallia." A red light immediately burns at Gallipolis, the county seat, and you read a brief history of Gallia which Mr. Sellers has lettered in fine print on the map. Besides the well-known historical facts about the place, there are such interesting titbits of history as "A woman named Ann Barclay lived to be 125 years old here."

"That's the trouble with most history," Mr. Sellers explained. "It's too dry for the youngsters. If they have a few side lights about the cities and towns thrown in with the historical facts, they will enjoy their history and remember the places much better."

So aside from the fact that Ohio has seven sons who became presidents, you find when you press the Highland County button that Mrs. J. H. Thompson started the first temperance crusade here. And in Summit County there was a Delia Bacon who started arguments which waxed and waned for several years as to whether Shakespeare or her illustrious ancestor, Bacon, really wrote the famous plays.

Then you discover that in the same county where the Beard brothers made themselves famous with their paintings of dogs, that John Smith started to build a Mormon temple, and President James A. Garfield spent his childhood.

When the light goes on for the town of Mount Vernon you read that Dan Emmett, the composer of "Dixie," once lived here, and the Rushville button when pressed tells the story that Ben Harnby, author of "Darling Nellie Gray," spent his life here. Down at Ripley in Brown County, Eliza of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" crossed the ice, and other counties boast the name of Zane Grey, and Zebulon Pike, who named a peak of the Rocky Mountains after himself.

No less a personage than Gen. U. S. Grant lived in Point Pleasant in southern Clermont, so the map shows, and near by in New Vienna, a certain Van Pelt, owner of a saloon, made a stir a number of years ago by ducking some women temperance workers in the river, but later the records show that he became converted to the temperance cause himself.

Humor, pathos, and great human life stories are all recorded on this interesting map, with its series of tiny button lights. Mr. Sellers spent much time in research through the early histories of the State before writing the little historical facts. Each one is believed to be authentic.

Scouts Turn Home As Jamboree Ends

GODOLLO, Hungary, Aug. 16 (AP)—American boys who attended the fourth world Boy Scout jamboree left on the homeward trip today with the conclusion of the convention.

The shout "brother" three times in languages of all countries was the concluding exercise. Count Paul Teleky, former Hungarian Premier, emphasized that the boys should write to one another and thus continue the friendships formed here.

The total number of visitors to the camp was 350,000 this year, or 30,000 more than at the last jamboree. Three of the American boys—J. B. White of Long Beach, Calif., William Palmer of Bronxville, N. Y., and Henry Kelly, Santa Fe, N. M.—will take home with them the first Eagle badges to be awarded at a Jamboree.

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609 were $50
958 were $45
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119 were $60
234 were $55
587 were $50
$40 now!

249 were $75
102 were $70
363 were $65
247 were $60
$45 now!

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At the Sign of the Red

. . . . . Blueberries that ARE Blueberries

● You know there's a heap of difference in blueberries! Personally, I don't think there is anything that quite equals a native or a State of Maine blueberry in the berry line.

● At this time of the year Waldorf buyers are scouring New England to find the kind I insist on. I'm convinced there are thousands of tastes just like mine . . . in blueberries at least. I suppose Waldorf buys more of these delicious blueberries than any other outlet for the New England farmer.

● So it goes . . . blueberries and cream, blueberry pie, blueberry muffins and cakes, with cereal and with crackers and milk, and a dozen other uses for blueberries dear to the hearts of we folks up here in this corner of the Union.

● Waldorf patrons are very fond of blueberries . . . that's why I am so particular about getting the best.

NRA

J. J. Curry
President

Wednesday Supper Specials

ROAST STUFFED CHICKEN (one-half) Giblet Gravy
New Green Peas
French Fried Potatoes
Rolls and Butter
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Mustard Pickles
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Rolls and Butter
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is new and different than any you have tried. Scientifically designed to reach all parts, regardless of size or style. Unique, new style, easy grip handle. The finest, extra long and extra stiff unbleached bristles. Do not get soft or break down under severest treatment. Users elated. This fine brush direct to you, only 25c, or 2 for $1.00—postpaid. Satisfaction and economy. Brush guaranteed for six months in writing. A trial will convince you.
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MANY people say that "of course they would like to heat their homes with gas, but—." If you are one of these, we have a suggestion. Count every item, add up all the costs of every heating method. Include not only the fuel, but these other expenses: repairs and replacements of parts; disposal of waste; cleaning cellar, furnace, and chimney; cleaning or replacing wall-paper, rugs, furniture and draperies soiled by grime; the cost, in some systems, of outside power; bills for service call and labor; and depreciation.

Just as the total expense of running an automobile is far greater than the mere cost of the gasoline, so is the total cost of heating a house greater than the cost of the fuel — unless that fuel is gas!

When you heat with gas, there are no extras. One bill a month covers *everything*, and it is less than you might suppose. Service, if needed, is given by the gas company without extra charge. Gas equipment lasts for years and years, making depreciation negligible. There is no waste to dispose of, not a particle of dirt anywhere. There are no moving mechanical parts to wear, and no noise; gas is not merely hushed, subdued, quiet, but absolutely silent. No work, no worry; you do not even have to order fuel. Everything is automatic. The house always is at the right temperature.

Now is the time to change over to gas heating. Your gas company will send a man to make a survey of your home and present a written estimate for you to compare with the *total* costs of any other system. Telephone today.

SEE THE MODERN MIRACLES OF GAS IN GAS INDUSTRY HALL AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

THE GAS COMPANIES OF GREATER BOSTON

Great American Gas Street

War Debt Parley Set for October, Hull Announces

Leith-Ross to Visit Washington to Open Negotiations With Roosevelt

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Early October will see the resumption of war debt conversations between President Roosevelt and foreign emissaries.

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, economic adviser to the British Government is expected in Washington in about a month and a half to reopen debt negotiations, Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, announced yesterday. On June 15 when Great Britain made a $10,000,000 silver bullion "token" payment, President Roosevelt promised a thorough review with the aim of an "ultimate settlement of the whole war debt question." The subject has been held in abeyance during the summer but the promise will be carried out in the fall.

Other foreign debtors probably will await the outcome of the American-British negotiations before asking for opportunity to explain their situations. Czechoslovakia, Finland, Italy and Roumania also made token payments in June so that their future steps will be similar to those taken by the British Government.

Prior to last June, Great Britain had paid in full, but was unable to meet the $75,950,000 installment on June 15. An advance of $10,000,000 in silver was made as an "acknowledgment" of the obligation. Another payment of $127,870,765 is due from Great Britain on Dec. 15.

The Senate is still the arbiter in any debt settlement but it will be entirely out of the way while the fall negotiations are going on. Congress will not meet again until January and before that time another installment is due. It is assumed that the President, if necessary, can take another "token payment" until he has time to lay a settlement before Congress.

Whether Sir Frederick, who was a member of Prime Minister MacDonald's party here in the spring, intends to bring other debt experts with him was not known here.

It is possible that a British Cabinet member might come to approve any final agreement.

The total owed the United States by European debtors aggregates more than $11,000,000,000.

Yorkshire Miners Aid University Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Leeds, Eng.

YORKSHIRE miners have given valuable help to university authorities in research into the use of dialect words of more than two centuries ago, said Dr. Richard Offor, librarian to Leeds University, in a recent address at the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Dialect Society here.

Speaking on "Two Mining Account Books from Farnley Colliery (1690-1720)," Dr. Offor said he had prepared a list of words and phrases, largely technical, used in these account books. The meaning of a number of them was still uncertain, but they had received much assistance from miners.

Cuban Régime Finds $160,000,000 Debt Big Problem

Direct Negotiation With United States on Financial Issues Ordered

HAVANA, Aug. 16 (AP)—One of the outstanding problems which the new Government of President de Cespedes faces is that of its bonded indebtedness, estimated at approximately $160,000,000, and there was considerable talk of seeking a moratorium or a refunding operation whereby payments may be decreased and extended over longer periods of time.

President de Cespedes authorized Señor Martines Saens, his Secretary of the Treasury, to deal directly with the United States through Mr. Sumner Welles, Ambassador, in all financial and economic questions mutually affecting the two countries.

While municipal governments throughout the island were being shaken up in an effort to force out all officials who served under the Machado régime, President de Cespedes named Maj. Alfredo Boffil to be Havana's new chief of police.

Among outstanding questions which the youthful Secretary of the Treasury must deal with in negotiations with Mr. Welles, the following head the list:

1. Revision of the 1901 reciprocity treaty which binds the two nations to reciprocal tariff concessions, 20 per cent in the case of the United States, 25 per cent in the case of Cuba. Tariff walls of both nations, and internal consumption taxes imposed in Cuba, have well nigh rendered the document worthless.

2. The securing for Cuba of what she regards as her rightful place in the American sugar market. Under the Roosevelt quota allotment plan, Cuba will be permitted to ship a specified amount of her production to the United States at lower tariff rates.

3. The refunding or refinancing of Cuba's foreign debt, largely inherited from the Machado Administration and its expansive public works program.

Former President Machado and several of his immediate associates yesterday were charged with a number of crimes in the two weeks which preceded the downfall of his Government last Saturday.

A cause filed in the criminal court by Dr. Jose Garcilaso de la Vega, a lawyer, charged the former President and the others with "misappropriation of public funds, frauds and legal exactions, falsities and swindles, homicides, murders, personal attempts and use of firearms against certain persons."

The complaint charged that the alleged offenses were planned at the presidential palace and that all of them occurred since an amnesty law was passed by Congress and signed about two weeks ago.

Gov. Talmadge Plans Saving in Road Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOUGLAS, Ga. — Gov. Eugene Talmadge told a gathering of approximately 10,000 of his south Georgia supporters here recently that he intended to divert some of the highway funds after they had accrued from savings he hoped to bring about in the department and not by diversion of anticipated revenues.

By Feb. 1 of next year Governor Talmadge said he hoped to have saved $2,000,000 in highway money and that he would ask the Legislature to divert this amount to pay the school teachers and the Confederate veterans' pensions that are past due. "Nearly every day," the Governor said, "I get letters from all over the State from these pensioners and school teachers, who have been two years and more without their money.

"Everyone knows I cannot divert money from the highway department but I will try to save $2,000,000 by Feb. 1, and when the Legislature comes back in January of 1935 I will ask that they divert this money to pay these worthy people." The Governor again made the assertion, which he has made on former occasions, that he would remove the new public service commission he has recently appointed in Georgia if it failed to reduce freight rates and public utility rates here.

Position of Welles As Mediator Explained

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—United States mediation in the present Cuban crisis was explained Aug. 14 by the Department of State as a privilege granted by all Cuban political parties, including former President Machado's followers, the Liberals. All groups agreed as to the desirability of a conference out of which might come a solution adjusting the Cuban situation to the best interests of all concerned.

Particular emphasis is placed here upon the fact that the suggestions of Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Ambassador, have in no way approached even a hint of diplomatic intervention. It is stated that he has acted only to bring opposing Cuban groups together, that they might evolve a plan for relieving political, economic and financial troubles.

It is pointed out that while the United States acted solely in the capacity of a friendly mediator, had affairs got to such a stage that anarchy was imminent and that the Government could not handle it, the United States would have had the right, under the Platt Amendment, to have landed troops.

The amendment specifically says that "the Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a Government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty."

It may be hinted that the United States is exceeding its prerogatives. But here again the Department of State explains that the American Ambassador is carrying out only what was agreed upon by all factions when he first arrived in Cuba.

Cuban Exile Goes Back To Take Cabinet Post

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Señor Eduwardo J. Chibas, one of the Cuban political exiles in New York City, is today on his way home to become a member of the Cabinet of Provisional President de Cespedes, thus realising the hope of every Latin-American refugee since Sept. 15, 1810, when the first movement for liberalised rule south of the Rio Grande was launched in Mexico, namely, to free his patria and to have a part in this freeing.

Before leaving here last night to become Secretary of Public Works in the new Cuban Cabinet, Señor Chibas voiced gratitude to the American people, to President Roosevelt and to Ambassador Sumner Welles in Havana for their part in putting an end to the revolutionary disturbance in the island republic.

Señor Chibas is a graduate of the school of engineering, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N. Y., and is a distinguished Cuban engineer. During the Spanish-American War he served as an engineer with the United States Fifth Army Corps and until his flight from Havana during the Gerardo Machado Administration was a consulting engineer in Cuba.

Formal Recognition Found Unnecessary

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—So far as the American Government is concerned, the new revolutionary régime in Cuba is already as good as recognized. It was made clear in official quarters yesterday that no formal act of recognition will be necessary to establish its status.

In explanation of this attitude, it was pointed out that Provisional President de Cespedes became the Chief Executive by constitutional means.

The change in government which sent President Machado into exile was brought about within constitutional limits. Officials observed that even Machado made this clear after his arrival at the Bahamas, where he expressed satisfaction that Cuba had not violated its Constitution.

Emperor of Japan Leaves to See Navy Fight Pacific 'Foe'

TOKYO, Aug. 16 (AP) — Emperor Hirohito sailed today for a point about 700 miles south of Tokyo where in a few days nearly all the 384 ships on the commissioned list of his navy will engage in a sham battle with a hypothetical foe from the equatorial Pacific.

The occasion is the grand maneuvers, held once in three years, which this summer will cost about $2,700,000 and bring into far eastern waters the greatest array of warcraft ever assembled there.

Defending ships, it is believed, are based near the Bonin Islands to the south and are lying in wait for the "enemy" fleet from the south or southeast. The craft will converge near Yokohama after the "warfare" for a grand review before the Emperor.

Commanding the two fleets are Admiral Seizo Kobayashi and Vice-Admiral Osami Nagano, who recently returned from the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, where he represented Japan. The Emperor is aboard the Hiyei, which was converted under provisions of the London naval treaty from a battle cruiser to a passenger ship.

The present war games are based on the assumption that the enemy has seized the Caroline and Marshall Islands, between the Philippines and Hawaii, which the League of Nations mandated to Japan from Germany after the World War. When Japan announced her withdrawal from the League last March her right to retain the islands was questioned, but she maintained they were irrevocably a part of the empire, to be retained by force if necessary. The defending fleet is commissioned to stop the enemy from advancing toward Japan from the islands.

Lindberghs Plan to Hop To Europe on Air Survey

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Aug. 16 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh planned today to continue on to Europe in their northern mapping flight if weather conditions were favorable.

On their arrival at Vatnagardar Sound near here from Angmagsalik, Greenland, yesterday, the Colonel told an attendant that England might be their next destination. A large crowd from Revkjavik, disappointed because the fliers did not land here, went to Vatnagardar to greet them. The Lindberghs slept aboard their plane last night and said they would either drive here by motor or fly here this morning.

Paris Greets French Fliers

LE BOURGET, France, Aug. 16 (AP)—Lieut. Maurice Rossi and Lieut. Paul Codos, French airmen who recently set a new distance record by flying from New York to Syria, came back to Le Bourget today following an escort of six welcoming planes.

Detroit Edison Rates Cut

DETROIT, Aug. 16—Michigan Public Utilities Commission has ordered A reduction of $1,650,000 a year in rates of Detroit Edison Company. A general revision of schedules has been ordered to be submitted by Aug. 26 and, if approved by the commission, will become effective Sept. 1. The commission's order is the result of a petition filed by the City of Detroit in April, 1932.

One-Man Band Enlivens Punch and Judy Show

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—London News Agency

London Children Awaiting Opening Curtain for Favorite Actors of Forefathers

Dramatic Laurels Kept for Centuries By Punch and Judy

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Punch and Judy shows draw eager audiences of children in England, whether the quaint antics of the marionettes are performed in back streets in London or at a fashionable garden party in the country. And the one-man orchestra is an added attraction with his mouth organ and drum and other strange instruments.

Jointed dolls worked from behind the scene and a ventriloquist doing the talking have amused the world for many centuries. Originally intended to please children they became a diversion for adults when puppet shows came into favor in the middle ages and in the sixteenth century actually rivaled the performances of human actors.

Today children have to be mainly thanked for not allowing Punch and Judy to become extinct like the dodo.

Forces Mobilizing For Antarctic Trip

(Continued from Page 1)

tarctic continent is continuous throughout the distance, or whether it is severed by a channel running between the Ross Sea and the Weddell Sea.

The plans for this pioneer flight will have a loaded weight of 7000 pounds, carrying 460 gallons of gasoline, and combining the unusual qualities of highspeed for cruising and low speed for landing.

As to the companion expedition, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd is all in readiness for a start from Boston next month. Word from Admiral Byrd's headquarters in Boston today emphasized the scope of preparations for the undertaking outlined by the explorer last year. Modifications in these will be made at need. In the two-year voyage contemplated the leader hopes to thoroughly explore Marie Byrd Land, on which he raised the Stars and Stripes in 1929, to search for a channel connecting the Ross and Weddell Seas and to fly to the south pole.

Weather-Worn Bark

The ship he will sail in, the 180-foot barkentine Bear of Oakland, is seasoned enough in polar adventure to pilot itself to Antarctica. Built back in 1874, in Scotland, as a sealer, it was for years patrolling the waters of the Arctic Circle as a United States coast guard cutter, winning fame for the rescue of Lieutenant Greely and his party in 1884. It found its way to Oakland, Calif., from which city it has been purchased by Admiral Byrd. The leader planned to take about 40 men and camp, either aboard ship, or on the ice, at Little America, with possibly another base nearer the pole.

As before, the expedition will rely considerably on its plane, a heavy tri-motored Ford, for charting and observations. The original plan also included in the equipment two snowmobiles and a number of dogs.

Rex Breaks Record In Ocean Crossing

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—After having just spanned the ocean with the greatest fleet of aircraft ever to fly in mass formation from Europe to America and return, Italy chalked up another transatlantic record today when the steamship Rex of the Italian Line reached Ambrose Lightship in four days, 13 hours and 56 minutes out of Gibraltar. Her average speed was 28.96 nautical miles an hour, and her highest day's run was 736 nautical miles at a speed of 29.61 nautical miles an hour.

In establishing this record, the Rex took the blue ribbon for westward crossing of the Atlantic from the steamship Bremen of the German Lloyd Line, and also bettered the best time of the Europa, the Bremen's sister ship, for eastward crossing.

Commander Francisco Tarabotto of the Rex and his chief engineer, Signor Luigi Risso, said their steamship had made the record run on the orders of Signor Benito Mussolini, Italian Prime Minister.

Mississippi Control Work Allotted $7,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Flood control work along the Mississippi River has been allotted $7,000,000 from the public works fund according to an announcemenet made yesterday by Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, public works administrator.

This allotment is expected to enable the War Department to resume and continue work in the Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans districts, giving direct and indirect employment to some 3900 until June 30, 1934.

Reserve Bank to Aid Autonomy in India Planned in London

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 16—As a step toward the establishment of self-government in India, plans for the formation of an Indian Reserve Bank have been drafted here.

A White Paper published yesterday contains details of the bank "free from all political influence," the establishment of which is one of the conditions necessary to enable Great Britain to inaugurate constitutional government in India. Reform of the Indian administration involves a large amount of provincial financial autonomy. Such a sound and coördinated central bank system as this will safeguard India's financial position.

It is recommended that India remain on the sterling standard at least until the international exchange position becomes more stable. The Reserve Bank, to which will be intrusted the management of currency and exchange, will hold 50 per cent of the gold and sterling assets to cover note liabilities.

The White Paper, which is the basis for legislation, is expected to be presented to the Indian Legislature next month. It provides for both local and central banking boards, the latter with a non-voting advisory Government member. India will be divided into five districts in each of which portions of the capital of the new bank will be offered for subscription.

Brazilians Destroy Ants by 'Tire Gas'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Automobile tires are being used to destroy Brazilian ants. Farmers in that great agricultural nation have discovered that burning automobile tires give off carbonic acid gas.

Reports from Rio de Janeiro explain that the gas is placed in common bellows and injected into ant hills. Hundreds of insects are exterminated. Fortunately, they are found to be excellent food for fowls as the gas does not bother the poultry.

It is estimated that some 50 per cent of Brazil's agricultural production is destroyed by insects. The National Society of Agriculture is said to be giving serious attention to a nation-wide campaign against the pests.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Maine

Boothbay Harbor (auspices First Church, Bath): Pythian Opera House, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 30.

Massachusetts

Plymouth: Memorial Hall, Court Street, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 30.

New Hampshire

Laconia: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 30.

New Jersey

Cape May: The Casino, Madison and Beach Avenues, 3:15 p. m., Aug. 30.

Montclair: Church Edifice, 6 Hillside Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Aug. 25.

Toms River: Toms River School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Aug. 31.

South Carolina Tightens Automobile Regulations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—In an effort to reduce automobile accidents, the law enforcement division of the State Highway Department has directed patrolmen to rigidly enforce regulations against operation of defective vehicles.

Out of a total of 29,000 highway accidents in the United States last year, 18 per cent, or 4350, resulted from defective cars, said Mr. A. R. Ward, assistant chief of the division. This percentage has greatly increased during the first part of this year, he declared. In official instructions to highway patrolmen, Mr. Ward directed them to make "rigid examination of any car which appears to have defective brakes, faulty steering mechanism or old tires."

Public Works Funds to Assist Proposed National Arboretum

'Bureau of Standards' for Horticulture to Rise On Banks of Anacostia River Near Washington; To Increase Agricultural Wealth of U. S.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—An allotment of $171,638 from public works funds, just made to the Department of Agriculture by order of President Roosevelt, means that the National Arboretum on the shores of the Anacostia River just outside the capital, soon may be developed beyond the land-purchasing stage.

The funds will be used to buy up 200 acres to fill in gaps between previously acquired plots in order that actual research in trees and plant life may proceed. Authorized in 1927, the arboretum had acquired only 190 acres before the economic program brought the purchase to a standstill. Meanwhile about 400 acres of government-owned lands are being made available by reclamation.

The arboretum is to be a national "bureau of standards" for horticulture. It will be the scene of development of faster-growing timber trees, improved fruits and disease resistant plants. Its facilities, experts believe will increase greatly the agricultural wealth of the United States. Including two hills together with the Anacostia River flats, the site affords picturesque view of the Capitol and the Washington monument, and contains more than 30 different types of soils. A large tract of wild rice in the river marshes will be preserved as a feeding ground and refuge for bobolinks, blackbirds and other migratory birds which frequent the place by thousands. The marsh area is well-adapted to the development of a water garden, illustrated by a commercial waterlily farm now occupying a portion of the site.

The federal tract will serve as an introduction garden for thousands of specimens introduced by the Department of Agriculture from foreign countries. The search for superior trees of every kind will occupy a large part of the arboretum's activities. The propagation of rapid growing timber trees will be one of the first projects undertaken.

"We shall be compelled before long to grow trees as a crop just as we grow corn or wheat or potatoes," according to Dr. Frederick V. Coville, acting director of the Arboretum, pointing to the need of improved strains to take the place of wild seedlings. "We have every confidence in the outcome of such research," he says, "for the tree is only a plant and that kind of experiment has succeeded with every plant to which it has been scientifically applied."

A white pine, so improved in its rate of growth that it will reach in 50 years or in 60 years, the size that now requires 80 years, would repay the cost of the national arboretum for a generation, Dr. Coville says.

At Rockville, Md., near here, an Osage-orange tree with unusual strength and elasticity has been discovered. It was from trees of this family that American Indians made their bows. If another Osage tree of equal superiority can be found, the two will be crossed and a whole population of these tree aristocrats developed.

"One cannot foretell the possible industrial uses of such a wood," Dr. Coville says. But by way of warning, he adds, that if golf sticks are ever made from the Rockville Osage, it may become necessary for country clubs to double the length of their holes.

Municipalities Get State Cash on Basis Of Relief Expenses

Detailed distribution by the state emergency finance board of $3,600,000 to Massachusetts municipalities for welfare relief was made public today by Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman.

This distribution is made of funds allocated to the State by the Federal Government to relieve cities with increased welfare expenditures. It is made on the basis of one-third of the municipal welfare disbursement for April, May and June.

Eight communities, Haverhill, Athol, Maynard, East Hampton, North Attleboro, Rockland, Stoneham and Wareham, have had their portion withheld by the board because of failure to comply with special recommendations made by the board as to the handling of the public welfare affairs, when the original distribution was made.

The following communities, Alford, Ashfield, Carlisle, Agremont, Grosnold, Mount Washington, Prescott, Topafield, and Colland received no funds, not having applied, while Leyden, Montgomery, and Plainfield failed to answer the board's inquiry for details as to their disbursement and hence were not included in the distribution.

The amount of distribution among some of the largest municipalities follows: Boston, $1,115,452; Attleboro, $22,062; Chelsea, $44,830; Chicopee, $51,997; Dedham, $19,9..; Everett, $34,780; Fall River, $65,369; Fitchburg, $47,431; Gloucester, $19,496; Holyoke, $49,519; Lawrence, $36,069; Leominster, $23,962; Lowell, $57,933; Lynn, $95,491; Malden, $40,707; Medford, $28,650; New Bedford, $56,454; Newburyport, $14,434; Newton, $17,988; North Adams, $11,836; Pittsfield, $56,799; Quincy, $54,421; Revere, $23,045; Salem, $33,350; Somerville, $47,763; Springfield, $235,883; Taunton, $35,979; Waltham, $31,846; Watertown, $18,587; Westfield, $15,112; Woburn, $11,916; Worcester, $216,507.

French Rescind Tariff Boost on U. S. Products

PARIS, Aug. 16 (AP)—The latest boost in tariffs on American products, imposed by what was described officially as an "error," was rescinded today. This followed respresentations made by the American Embassy.

The tariff rate changes of the last few weeks were attributed to an erroneous interpretation of the tariff law, each case being rectified by the Ministry of Commerce. Today's action rescinded increases, ordered last Saturday, against lards, fish and vegetable oils, turpentine, resinous products and patent leathers.

Study of Russian Experiment Urged

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—Declaring the Russian experiment would in some respects have as far-reaching effect on humanity as the French Revolution, Dr. Walter Lichtenstein, newly elected president of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, in his address of acceptance yesterday, urged that more attention be given to study of Russian affairs.

"Since 1917 our people have developed an increasing interest in Russia," Dr. Lichtenstein said. "A great sociological experiment has been going on there, one of those which for weal or woe will do much to affect the fate of people everywhere, just as did the French revolution. In some respects, whether we abhor or sympathize with the Russian Revolution, we can hardly fail to realize that it is perhaps the most important phenomenon anywhere in the world and as such is entitled to our continuous and careful study."

Dr. Lichtenstein is considered an admirable choice for head of the council. At present vice-president of the First National Bank and formerly a professor at Northwestern University, he has represented the United States at several important international conferences.

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The Home Forum

Capricious Holiday

FOR two weeks, equipped with one bag, a large map, and the *Oxford Book of Verse*, we had been wandering haphazardly about Cornwall and Devon. Whenever we saw a bus bearing a name that appealed to us, we got on. Sometimes it took us miles, for the better part of the day; sometimes it stopped short at the next village. A very satisfying mode of travel, we felt. With so lavish so engaging an element of surprise. One never quite knew where a fresh journey would end up—although, it is true, there was a marked tendency for it to do so in Plymouth.

"Oh, look!" we'd say, momentarily disconcerted. "It's *Plymouth!*"

But it didn't really matter, because we'd found such a nice woman to stay with that it was always pleasant to return to her for a night.

"Hello!" she would boom affably "Back again? But I thought you were going to Penzance?"

At last, after a number of vague attempts, we managed one afternoon to arrive at Clovelly. So far as we could ascertain, looking down upon it, it was constituted almost solely of a solid, practically stationary mass of heated but apparently happy tourists; so we left our bag behind a bush and went, instead, for a walk along the Hobby Drive—which was cool and green and deserted, with the sea flashing like a blue shield in the distance.

When we came back at twilight it had begun to rain, and all the tourists had magically evaporated. We had dinner in somebody's best room, with lace antimacassars on the plush chairs and a rich assortment of portraits garnishing the walls; then we went down to the sea, and decided, all over again, that it would really be much nicer if there weren't so much of it; and then we went to bed—in eccentric-roofed chambers with windows bulging out over the narrow street, so that all evening we could hear the soft fall of the rain on the cobbles, and the clack-clack of the donkeys' hoofs, and footsteps coming and going, back and forth, up and down.

* * *

In the morning there was a light mist over the village, and a deeper one over the sea.

We decided, after breakfast, to go away quickly, before the onrush of tourists—while it was all quiet and pale and lovely like this; so, lugging our bag, we ascended the hill and found, at the top, a bus labeled Bideford. "Bideford!" we said. "Oh, let's go to Bideford!" and shot into the bus, onto the front seat.

After a while the bus jerked to a stop. Connoisseurs, by this time, of all the varieties of movements of which a motor vehicle is capable, we recognised it as the Final Jerk. We had arrived. This was Bideford.

We got out and looked around. The prospect, for some reason or other, didn't particularly interest us. "Westward-Ho," we reminded ourselves; but trifle luke-warmly. Perhaps because we'd never read *Westward-Ho*. Then, flat in front of us, full people, and obviously just about to start, we saw another bus.

"Tour of beautiful Dartmoor!" a uniformed gentleman was volleying forth. "Finest tour in all England. Absolutely! Two seats left—"

"Oh!" we said, in one breath "Quick!" and bolted, top speed, up the steep steps.

The tour of beautiful Dartmoor was mainly distinguished by the fact that for a solid half hour a very stout (presumably sight-seeing) bee sat tranquilly, without a movement, on one of my eyelids. The bus load was absorbed: heads were turned, necks craned. While I, perched up very straight, staring intently at the scenery with my left eye, tried hard to maintain a nonchalant indifference, as if I were quite accustomed to wearing stray creatures on my countenance.

It was evening when the bus came to its final halt.

"What's this?" we wondered; then saw that it was Bideford again. Of course. One of those circular tours.

We got out and stood uncertainly beside the road. Abruptly, capriciously, we decided that we didn't want to spend the night in Bideford. We had no specific reasons—we simply didn't want to. So:

"Please," we inquired of the uniformed gentleman, "can we get to anywhere else from here?"

"Anywhere?" he repeated.

"Anywhere," we said largely.

In a rather dubious tone he reported that in twenty minutes there would be a bus to a place called Barnstaple. "Fine!" we said. We felt sure we should love Barnstaple.

The bus went very fast, and for quite a long while The sun had set some time ago: darkness claimed everything on either side of the road. There might have been sea there, or fields, or woods. We had no idea. In fact, we went to sleep.

When we awakened—or, rather, were awakened—the bus was motionless, and empty apart from the conductor. "Barnstaple," he announced.

"Oh, Barnstaple—" we said. It sounded vaguely familiar. We got out, and watched the bus disappear. It had, somehow, the look of a Last Bus. The street was utterly quiet, utterly deserted. "Well," we said, with a sort of false cheer, "let's go and look up something."

We walked briskly for several minutes, straight ahead. Darker and darker Barnstaple seemed to grow, more and more silent. We stopped walking. This was really a trifle pointless. "See that house over there?" I said. "With the light in the window. Let's go and knock on the door and see what happens."

After a substantial pause the door was opened, very cautiously. An old lady stood beside it, her hair in two thin, neat plaits, her dressing gown clutched about her. "Good gracious!" she said.

"We're frightfully sorry to trouble you," we apologized, "but we've just arrived, and we wondered if you could tell us where we could get a couple of rooms for the night."

"Just arrived?" she echoed blankly.

"Yes. From Bideford. Or from Dartmoor, rather—No, Clovelly." We thought it over for a moment. "Yes. Clovelly," we repeated firmly.

She seemed rocked with astonishment. "But what are you doing here?"

"Looking for something to sleep in."

"And you don't know anybody?"

"Not a soul," we told her—with what we trusted was a rather appealing note of forlornness.

"Well!" she said, gazing upon us as if we'd popped out of a zoo. "Fancy that! Traipsing about in the middle of the night!" She suddenly turned round. "Emmie!" she called, quite excitedly.

An almost identical old lady (except that she had three braids instead of two) darted into the hall.

"Look!" said the first old lady—dramatically, even triumphantly, as if she'd gone out and captured us by her own efforts.

"Good gracious!" said Emmie.

We began to feel rather pleased. We were, obviously, An Event.

"They've just arrived," the first old lady was reporting. "They're traipsing about all by themselves, and they haven't anywhere to sleep, and don't know anybody—"

Emmie was visibly moved. "How dreadful!" she said. "We'd better have them in."

* * *

One of us was given a small room off the landing, and the other the horsehair sofa in the drawing room. Also we were given cocoa and sausage rolls and great wedges of seed cake. "Really!" we protested. "We had two very nice bananas." But there was no staving them off. Apparently they were convinced, to the very core, that we were on the verge of starvation. They sat on the edges of their chairs, bolt upright, in their flannel dressing gowns, watching us compassionately.

"Poor things!" they said. "Poor things—"

In the morning, when we appeared in the hall with our bag, they were bustling about quite festively. "Oh," they assured us, "you needn't think of leaving. You can wait here until you've found—"

We explained, sketchily, that it was frightfully nice of them, but we really must be off.

"Be off?" they repeated.

"Well, you see, we're going to have a look at Barnstaple; then catch something to somewhere else."

"But you've only just come!" they cried.

We left them waving in the doorway, their faces still blank with bewilderment.

We walked idly, sniffing the morning air. The sun was flaming up, there was no wind. A bright, flawless day—that was what it was going to be! We walked for some time, looking about; then suddenly we stiffened. "Quick!" we said—and bolted forward, top speed.

At the corner, just beginning to move, was a bus.

DORIS PEEL.

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A Street of Old Budapest: From an Etching by Valer Ferenczy

Lines

(Composed a few miles above Tintern Abbey, on revisiting the banks of the Wye during a tour. July 13, 1798)

. . . Once again
Do I behold these steep and lofty cliffs,
That on a wild secluded scene impress
Thoughts of more deep seclusion; and connect
The landscape with the quiet of the sky.
The day is come when I again repose
Here, under this dark sycamore, and view
These plots of cottage-ground, these orchard-tufts,
Which at this season, with their unripe fruits,
Are clad in one green hue, and lose themselves
'Mid groves and copses. Once again I see
These hedge-rows, hardly hedge-rows, little lines
Of sportive wood run wild: these pastoral farms,
Green to the very door; and wreaths of smoke
Sent up, in silence, from among the trees!
With some uncertain notice, as might seem
Of vagrant dwellers in the houseless woods,
Or of some Hermit's cave, where by his fire
The Hermit sits alone. . . .

—From "The Poetical Works of WILLIAM WORDSWORTH."

THE subject of this etching is, to be more precise, a street of old Buda—the more ancient half of the city. "Buda" and "Pest" were separate towns up to 1872 when, by decree of Parliament, they were unified into the capital of Budapest.

Buda, standing on several hills which rise steeply from the Danube, was formerly the capital and an important fortress in old times; then, it fell under Turkish domination for nearly two centuries (1526-1686). After the Turks had been expelled, Buda was slow to develop and, in fact, it never wholly regained its old-time importance. In modern times, Pest, the other half of the unified city, grew rapidly in importance, while Buda remained a rather quiet place, with a strong provincial flavor.

In the etching it is this peculiar flavor of the place that has attracted Mr. Ferenczy: the melancholy atmosphere of this quiet, abandoned, derelict nook within the big city—the sloping street with its irregular pavement, a few lamps lit, while dusk is setting in—the row of old, single-storied houses, one with the typical stucco ornaments, the other quite plain except for a piece of decoration, a relief of a human head, on its steep, whitewashed gable which definitely adds a touch of weirdness to the picture. The features of the stone head are badly weathered, but there can be no doubt that it was meant to represent a Turk's head. This ornament on houses was evidently a fashion during the period which followed the overthrow of the Turkish domination, as there are still several specimens of it on the façades of old houses in Buda.

Dr. Johnson, the Traveler

Johnson's *Journey to the Western Islands* is, says Boswell, "a most valuable performance. It abounds in extensive philosophical views of society, and in ingenious sentiment and lively description." The public has at no time shown a very lively interest in extensive views of society. Though the *Journey* was much talked of in London and much abused in Edinburgh, the 4000 copies which Strahan printed were perhaps not exhausted in ten years; at least no second edition was called for until the publication of Boswell's *Tour* reminded the world of its more dignified precursor. It has since reposed in the voluminous collection of Johnson's Works; and Boswell's garrulous diary has perhaps found a hundred readers where the *Journey* has found one. Every one knows the passage about Iona, because it is quoted by Boswell; and every one remembers the picture of "a man black as a Cyclops from the forge," because it is ridiculed by Macaulay. There, for the most part, curiosity has stopped.

Yet the *Journey* is a book such as has been written only once, and such as only one man could have written. We may say of it what Hamilton said of its author: "No man can be said to put you in mind of Johnson." Johnson's book of travel is utterly unlike all other books of travel. It is, however, a genuine book of travel, and not a series of disquisitions masquerading as a journal. Orme, the historian of the East, said that the book contained "thoughts which, by long revolution in the great mind of Johnson, have been formed and polished like pebbles rolled in the ocean"; and Johnson himself said that "in traveling, a man must carry knowledge with him, if he would bring home knowledge."

But the knowledge was poured forth, and the thoughts were polished, because Johnson's curiosity had been excited and his imagination stirred by strange scenes and unfamiliar modes of life. The book came straight out of his mind, in a torrent of eloquence. Sir Walter Raleigh says that "when Johnson is verbose and languid, it is often because his subject is slight and does not yield him matter enough to fill his capacious style." There is in the *Journey* very little of such verbosity or languor. In the Hebrides Johnson's mind was occupied with "the face of nature" and with the daily life of a struggling and discontented peasantry, and suffered from no poverty of material. Even when he writes about trifles, Johnson has often more to say than other men. When the author of an *Introduction to the Game of Draughts* wished to dedicate his book to a nobleman, Johnson supplied the dedication, from which Boswell quotes this sentence:

Triflers may find or make anything a trifle; but since it is the great characteristick of a wise man to see events in their courses, to obviate consequences, and ascertain contingencies, your Lordship will think nothing a trifle by which the mind is inured to caution, foresight, and circumspection.

It is impossible not to smile; and the reader of the *Journey* will smile very often. But if he understands Johnson his smile will be a smile not of derision, but of affectionate amusement. The value of draughts as mental training might have been set forth in simpler and less Latinized phrases; but every word in the sentence is strictly true, and no one is superfluous. Johnson knew the faults of his style as well as any man, and has described them better than his critics. In the *Journey* he calls himself a pedant. He could not alter his style any more than he could acquire the virtues of tidiness and punctuality.—From "The "Portrait of a Scholar," by R. W. CHAPMAN. (London and New York: Oxford University Press.)

Who Walk in Gardens

Who walk in gardens at an evening hour
Know a deep peacefulness, conceived in wonder,
Watching the soft, sweet closing of a flower
When dusk has folded all the sunset under;
Watching the primrose open, softer still,
Casting its perfume past the darkened pool
To float in questing toward a distant hill
Born of the night winds lingering and cool;
Watching the fireflies come, their slow gold lifting
Out of the fern or mosses of the wood,
Up from the earth their bright, persistent drifting
'Till trees have blossomed briefly at their mood;
Strange quietness is in the garden's calling,
Kindred to lunar moths, a blue star falling.

CATHERINE CATE COBLENTZ.

EL PENSAR PRECEDE EL OBRAR

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

HAY muchas personas que creen que no importa lo que piensen con tal que obren correctamente. Pero el obrar es el resultado del pensar; y una de las grandes verdades que la Ciencia Cristiana recalca es, que el pensamiento tiene que estar de acuerdo con la ley divina, y que tal pensamiento tiene que vivirse, si los hombres quieren mantener salud, felicidad y progreso verdaderos. En el Evangelio de San Juan se relata que Jesus, al dar a los discípulos una demostración práctica de humildad y servicio, dijo: "Si sabéis estas cosas, bienaventurados sois si los hacéis." Y Santiago describe al hombre que no es "oidor olvidadizo, sino hacedor de la obra" como uno que "será bendecido en lo que hace".

La Ciencia Cristiana recalca estas enseñanzas. El pensamiento cristiano correcto tiene que ser acompañado inevitablemente por obras correctas. La Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, Mary Baker Eddy, dice en página 196 y 197 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS), "Las Escrituras Sagradas necesitan más que una simple admisión y una endeble aceptación de las verdades que presentan; requieren una fe viviente que de tal manera incorpore sus enseñanzas en nuestra vida que estas verdades lleguen a ser la causa impulsiva de toda acción."

La mejor manera de aprender estas verdades es por medio de la aplicación y la demostración; y el neófito en la Ciencia Cristiana encontrará que sus libros de texto, la Biblia y SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) por Mary Baker Eddy, contienen muchas reglas para pensar de un modo que esté de acuerdo con la Verdad. La revolución que se obre en su experiencia por la aplicación de estas reglas será para él la mejor prueba de su valor.

San Pablo escribe: "Cuantas cosas sean conforme a la verdad, cuantas sean honrosas, cuantas sean justas, cuantas sean puras, cuantas sean amables, cuantas sean de buen nombre; y si hay otra virtud alguna, y si hay otra cosa alguna digna de alabanza, pensad en las tales cosas." Muchos que no conocen bien el pasage anterior de la Biblia, han aprendido de otra manera a esperar que una cosa produzca otra cosa parecida y que el efecto sea parecido a su causa; y en el reino del pensamiento y de la acción el Cristiano científico coincide en este criterio.

Si el pensamiento es la fuente de la acción, no es posible que obras malas resulten de un pensamiento correcto, ni acciones feas de pensamientos abnegados. Pensando constantemente en lo que es puro, no puede resultar en una vida de inmoralidad e impureza. El cultivo continuo de la integridad de pensamiento no puede resultar en acciones deshonrosas e improbas. Así se ve la verdad del pasage correlativo a las palabras bíblicas mencionadas más arriba (SCIENCE AND HEALTH, p. 261): "Mantened vuestro pensamiento constantemente en lo duradero, lo bueno y lo verdadero, y traeréis estas cosas a vuestra experiencia en la medida que ellos ocupen vuestros pensamientos."

Cuanto más el mundo a nuestro alrededor esté pensando en miedo, depresión, contagio o crímenes, tanto más necesitamos pensar "en las tales cosas" que sean "de buen nombre". Cuanto más abatidas estén las gentes alrededor nuestro, tanto más necesitan ver una cara que exprese el resultado de la confianza en el bien, oír una palabra que sea el resultado de una fe en la omnipotencia de Dios, observar una vida que sea conducida en obediencia a las leyes de la inteligencia y del Amor divino. Aquel que trate así de mantener su pensamiento lleno de amor a toda hora, no manifestará impaciencia ni desafecto a otros. Aquel que comprenda que en realidad es el hijo de Dios, y como tal la expresión de la inteligencia de la Mente divina, no obrará en sus relaciones humanas y en sus ocupaciones de una manera mezquina, estúpida y triste. La verdadera actividad mental significa mantener el pensamiento lleno de verdad y amor y velar cuidadosamente para no permitir que nada que sea malo tenga entrada en la mentalidad, produciendo así el resultado inevitable de malas obras. El obrar correcto no es una actividad sin deliberación ni objeto; es más bien acción en subordinación a la sabiduría. La actividad verdadera está bajo la dirección del Principio divino, Dios.

Los pensamientos de enfermedad o de pecado producen un cuerpo enfermizo y, así también, los pensamientos justos, gobernados por Dios, sanos y puros se expresan en un cuerpo sano. Declaraciones recientes de varios médicos prominentes se pueden citar como corroborando este punto de vista. Muchos de ellos comprenden que en gran medida la enfermedad es el producto de pensamientos erróneos. Por eso,—¿no vale la pena, tanto por el propio bien de uno como por el bien de los demás a su alrededor, aprender el gobierno mental "poniendo todo pensamiento en cautiverio a la obediencia de Cristo"? Es posible hacerlo; es nuestro derecho y poder, gobernar nuestro pensamiento; y así gobernaremos nuestras acciones, no sólo las acciones voluntarias sino también aquellas que se han considerado como involuntarias.

La Ciencia Cristiana enseña que todas las demás discordias son también el resultado de pensamientos erróneos, y que la liberación de la enfermedad y del mal está al alcanze de los hombres aquí y en esta hora, si permiten que Dios, la Mente divina, rija sus pensamientos, que invariablemente preceden las acciones. Mary Baker Eddy escribe en la página 3 de su libro PULPIT AND PRESS (PULPITO Y PRENSA): "Sabed pues que tenéis el poder soberano de pensar y de obrar correctamente, y que nada puede privaros de esta herencia y transgredir contra el Amor."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

August Sunday

I hear bells,
Mellow and far in the distance—

I lie beneath a great maple
And look up through its castled greenness;
A vireo chatters "Tu-ra-lee, tu-ra-lee,"
Very quietly;
Locusts pierce the warm air shrilly.
And a hawk calls out sharply once
And is silent.

Around me are acres and acres of land,
Square fields set with orchards
With the scent of ripening apples blown from them;
Fields golden with stubble.
A white road winds around a lake and hides behind tall willows.

The horizon is partly blue mountains,
Shimmering in sunlight,
And partly dark-wooded hills;
Clouds heap themselves in effortless sculpture
At the edge of the sky.

Far in the distance
I hear bells—

DOLORES CATHER.

Thinking Precedes Doing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY have felt that what they were thinking did not matter much, provided they were doing right. But doing results from thinking; and one of the great truths which Christian Science emphasizes is that thought must be in conformity with divine law, and that such thought must be lived if men would maintain true health, happiness, and progress. In John's Gospel it is recorded that Jesus, in giving his disciples a practical demonstration of humility and service, said, "If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them." And James describes the man who is "not a forgetful hearer, but a doer of the work" as one who "shall be blessed in his deed."

Christian Science emphasizes these statements. Correct Christian thinking must inevitably be accompanied by correct acting. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 196, 197), "The Scriptures require more than a simple admission and feeble acceptance of the truths they present; they require a living faith that so incorporates their lessons into our lives that these truths become the motive-power of every act."

The best way to learn these truths is by application and proof; and the newcomer to Christian Science will find that its textbooks, the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, contain many rules for true thinking. The revolution wrought in his experience by his application of these rules will be to him the best proof of their desirability.

Paul writes, "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things." Many who are not familiar with the foregoing Bible quotations have learned in other ways to expect that like produces like, that effect is like its cause; and in the realm of thinking and acting the scientific Christian concurs in that expectancy.

Thinking being the source of acting, wrong action cannot result from right thought, nor unlovely action from selfless thought. Thinking constantly of that which is pure cannot result in a life of materiality and impurity. Continual cultivation of integrity of thought cannot ultimate in dishonorable or dishonest actions. Thus, the correlative to the above-quoted Scripture is seen to be true (Science and Health, p. 261): "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."

The more the world about us is dwelling on fear, depression, contagion, or crime, the more we need to "think on these things" which are "of good report." The more downcast the people about us, the more do they need to see a face whose expression is the result of confidence in good, to hear a word that is the result of faith in God's omnipotence, to observe a life which is being lived in obedience to laws of intelligence and divine Love. One who is thus trying to keep his thought filled with love all the time will not manifest impatience and unkindness to others. One who is realizing that in reality he is the child of God, and thus the expression of divine Mind's intelligence, will not in his human relationships and accomplishments act in ways that are petty, stupid, or joyless. True mental activity means keeping thought full of truth and love, and watching vigilantly to see that nothing evil is permitted to abide in consciousness, so producing its inevitable expression in wrongdoing. Right doing is not unconsidered, aimless activity; it is action subordinate to wisdom. True activity is under the guidance of divine Principle, God.

Sick, sin-filled thoughts evolve a sick body and, equally truly, God-controlled, right thoughts, wholesome and holy thoughts, are expressed in a well body. Recent statements of several eminent physicians could be quoted as agreeing with that viewpoint. Many of them are seeing that to a great extent disease is a product of wrong thoughts. Thus, how worth while it is both for his own sake and for the sake of the world about him, for one to learn mental control by bringing "every thought to the obedience of Christ." It is possible to do that; it is within one's right and power to govern his thinking; and thus one will be governing his actions, not only his voluntary actions, but those also which have been considered involuntary.

Christian Science teaches that all other discords are equally the result of wrong thought, and that freedom from disease and evil is available here and now to men through letting God, divine Mind, govern the thinking that invariably precedes doing. Mrs. Eddy writes (Pulpit and Press, p. 3), "Know, then, that you possess sovereign power to think and act rightly, and that nothing can dispossess you of this heritage and trespass on Love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Through the Ivory Coast

The following morning we moved on to Freetown, Sierra Leone. Vegetation from now onward became more abundant, growing among rocks and soil as red as in Devon, with a beautiful forest-clad mountain towering above the town at the back. It was very hot, so we were glad to get out to sea again, heading for Monrovia, the capital of Liberia. All the coast here is very flat, with dense forests extending to the sea, where the eternal surf keeps up a continuous roar. We only spent half a day here before moving on to Grand Bassam, arriving there early the following morning. The coast is still flat and banked by a very straight line of evergreen trees, at the back of which are large swamps and lagoons. The surf was so strong here that it was impossible to go alongside the pier, so we were taken off in a surfboat and rowed as near to it as possible, when a "Mammy" chair was lowered from a crane and hoisted us ashore. Grand Bassam presents a gay appearance, with the brilliant sun shining through the avenues of "Flame of the Forest" trees with their bright red flowers now in full bloom. . .

There was only just time to send for a few rolls of bread and some water from the hotel before leaving Abidjan. At dawn we were passing through miles of uninhabited forest, with occasional clearings where a few bananas were grown. At the latter places there were primitive stations, where dozens of natives yelled themselves hoarse with excitement as the train arrived. There was little to be seen in the dense jungle, sometimes an odd Grey Parrot, a few Blue-bellied Rollers or a Hornbill, the last-mentioned making such a noise in flight that they justly deserve the local name of "Train Bird." . . . To lovers of wild nature like ourselves, the scenery of this great forest was entrancing. Huge trees towered to the dazzling blue sky, their trunks and branches covered with parasitic plants and creepers, often bearing lovely flowers, conspicuous amongst them being the handsome Mussaenda with its delicate white sepals. Leaves, too, of curious shapes and colours afforded endless variety, while vines reaching to the tops of the tall trees, as the ropes from a mast, and others again coiled like corkscrews, or more resembling imaginary gigantic prehistoric Anacondas, helped to form a scene to satisfy one's most fantastic idea of a tropical jungle. In these forests grows the "cloth" tree which furnishes, if required, clothing almost ready made, for the bark may be slipped off the branches to form sleeves and from the trunk, a larger piece may be taken to cover the body. It is of a reddish brown colour, quite soft and supple, and can be washed like ordinary clothing. We passed through this wonderland for hours.—WILLOUGHBY P LOWE, in "The Trail That Is Always New." (London: Guerney and Jackson.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Steady Selling Extends Losses Substantially

Leading Issues Drop Off One to Three Points or More

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—After tiptoeing cautiously through cloudy fields of grain and cotton, security markets stumbled over further real and imaginary uncertainties today and slipped rather abruptly to lower price levels.

Most trading eyes were centered on Chicago, where the Board of Trade authorities pulled the "peg" on previous restrictions, and wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley dropped the full allowable daily limit. Wheat at Winnipeg also sagged around 2 cents a bushel. Cotton, apparently in sympathy with the grain situation, slumped about $2 a bale at one time. Bonds were heavy.

The dollar was steady in foreign exchange dealings.

Stocks mulled about rather dully until about noon, when a half-hour selling flurry toppled the list for losses of 1 to around 5 points.

The market quickly regained its complacency, however, and losses were reduced substantially in the late dealings.

Declines of 1 to 3 points were shown by U. S. Steel, American Telephone, American Can, National Distillers, Allied Chemical, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, General Motors, U. S. Smelting and Western Union.

Transfers approximated 1,800,000 shares.

Telephone's Dividend

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend by American Telephone seemingly was a minor influence. This action on the disbursement had been expected in Wall Street notwithstanding the company's failure by a substantial margin to earn the payment in the first half of 1933.

There was some meager public buying reported at various times during the day, but on the whole the so-called "outsiders" were not participating. There were few purchasing orders under the market.

Statistical indications that the down trend in the volume of life insurance sales has been halted were cheering to the financial district. While new life insurance written in July was down 3.7 per cent from the like month last year, the decline has been dropping sharply each month in 1933. This recession in January was 34.9 per cent and 10.5 per cent in June. Some insurance officials feel that new business probably will rise above the 1932 level during the remainder of the year.

Bonds Continue Quiet

The bond market turned in another quiet performance today. Offerings in most groups were weightier than bids, and in consequence prices were a bit soft.

In a fair number of instances over the domestic corporation list losses ran to a point or more. Isolated cases of improvement seldom exceeded fractional limits. Most of the prime issues held steadily, but those of secondary rating drifted with the heavy stock market.

The principal losses occurred in some loans of the Illinois Central, St. Paul, Chicago, & North Western, New York Central and Pennsylvania. Also in Postal Telegraph 5s, International Telephone debentures, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s, Warner Brothers 6s and Utility Power & Light debenture 5½s.

In the foreign division the trend was rather mixed. French issues again met substantial offerings, while German, Italian, Japanese and some South American obligations registered moderate improvement.

Electric company issues were not especially responsive to the weekly report on energy output, showing recent gains over last year well maintained, nor to favorable outturn figures by individual companies.

U. S. Governments moved up slightly in light dealings, Treasury issues adding from 2-32 to 5-32 of a point.

Dividend Declarations

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. declared regular quarterly dividend of $2.25 a share, payable Oct. 16 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Spiegel, May, Stern Company, Inc., declared a dividend of $1.62½ on account of accumulations on the $6.50 cumulative preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Compo Shoe Machinery Corporation declared a dividend of 12½ cents a share on its capital stock, payable Sept. 1 to stockholders of record Aug. 21.

Kimberly-Clark Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 12.

International Safety Razor has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents a share on the class A stock, without par value, payable Sept. 1 to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 23, and a dividend of 25 cents a share on the class B stock, without par value, payable Oct. 2 to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 20. An amount equal to 5 per cent of both dividends will be deducted and withheld pursuant to the provisions of the National Industry Recovery Act. These are the first dividends to be declared by the company since January, 1932.

Pet Milk Company resumed dividends on the common with declaration of 25 cents, payable Sept. 25 to stock of record Sept. 6. Previous payment on the common was 25 cents Jan. 1, 1932. Company also declared regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

Wheat	Last	Net Chg.
September	.87¼	—.05
December	.90¾	—.05
May	.94⅛	—.05
Corn		
September	.45⅞	—.05
December	.50⅛	—.05
May	.56⅛	—.05
Oats		
September	.33⅛	—.05
December	.37⅛	—.05
Lard		
October	5.40	—.50
December	5.80	—.50

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	.71⅛	.70⅛	.70⅛	—.01⅛
December	.73⅛	.71⅛	.71⅛	—.02⅛
May	.77⅛	.76⅛	.76⅛	—.01⅛

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
October	92.10	92.00—	1.00
December	92.30	92.00—	.80
January	92.50	92.50—	.80
March	92.60	92.70—	.80
May	92.60	92.90—	.80

Tons at close quiet.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 16	Last Aug. 15
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	1000	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9¾
21¾	8	1	Adams Millis	400	16½	16½	16½	16¾
12¾	5¼	..	Addressograph	400	8⅝	8½	8⅝	9
11¾	3⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	800	8	7⅝	7⅝	..
103¾	47½	1	Air Reduction	1000	99¾	97	98	99¾
31	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	36400	26¾	25½	25⅝	26⅜
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	4600	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
21¾	1	..	Alegh pf ww xxx	400	15	14½	14½	..
26	8	..	Allegheny Steel	10	22½	22½	22½	22½
135	70¾	6	Allied Chem	11300	128¾	123½	126¾	130¾
25¾	8	..	Allis Chalmers	1800	18½	17½	17½	18¾
40	5	..	Amal Leather pf	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	30
61¼	12½	2	Amerada	100	31	31	31	31½
35	7⅜	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	27½	27¼	27¼	27¾
20½	8	..	Am Bank Note	1300	19⅝	19	19	19
16⅝	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	300	11	10⅞	10⅞	11¼
38	38	..	Am Beet Sug pf	150	41	41	41	..
42½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	31	31	31	31
108	80	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	100	100	100	..
97½	49½	4	Am Can	4800	95⅝	93	93⅝	95¼
134	112	7	Am Can pf	200	130	130	130	..
39¾	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	2300	29	27⅝	27⅝	29½
51¼	34	3½	Am Chicle	400	47	46½	46½	47½
89½	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	38000	57⅞	54	55⅞	57⅞
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	200	3½	3½	3½	3¼
19⅛	3¼	..	Am & For Pow	4500	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	12¼
44¾	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	24½
36¾	6¾	..	Am & For Pow 2	200	19	19	19	..
21¾	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	800	17	16	16½	17¼
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	1000	10¼	10	10	11
57¼	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	40	40	40	40¾
17¾	3¾	..	Am Ice	300	11¼	10	10½	11¾
57¾	25	6	Am Ice pf	200	46½	45	45	..
15¼	4¼	..	Am International	1100	9⅞	9½	9⅝	10
3½	¾	..	Am La France	20	7	7	7	1⅛
39⅝	8⅞	..	Am Locomotive	3100	30¼	28½	29	30
67	17⅝	..	Am Loco pf	800	51	49	49	..
8	1	..	Am Mach & Met	200	4	3¾	4	..
22¾	3⅝	..	Am Metal	1100	17½	16⅞	17	17¾
30½	17	1½	Am News	10	27	27	27	..
19⅝	4	..	Am Power & Lt	3500	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	12
41⅝	9⅝	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	29¾	29½	29⅞	30
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	12200	15	14⅜	14⅝	15¼
31⅛	5⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	17100	23	21¼	22	23¼
47¼	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	1100	40¾	39	39	40⅜
4¼	½	..	Am Ship & Com	1300	2½	2	2	2¼
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	25¾	24¾	24¾	..
42½	10⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	8600	34	32¼	33	33⅞
85	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	200	77	76	76	77¼
73	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	300	59½	59	59	..
27	4¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	2900	20½	19	19⅝	20⅝
85	37⅝	2	Am Steel F pf	10	75	75	75	..
47⅞	30	2½	Am Stores	600	40½	40	40½	40½
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	800	59¾	58¾	59	61
134¾	86⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	6900	126	123½	124	126
25	4⅜	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	15	15	15	..
37⅝	10	..	Am Type F pf	90	25½	25	25	..
47⅛	10⅞	1	Am Water W & E	1200	29	27⅛	27⅛	29½
35¾	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	1800	24	22½	23	23⅝
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	1800	14¾	14	14	14⅞
61½	22¾	..	Am Woolen pf	400	52¾	50¼	50¾	54
10⅞	3¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	600	8	7⅝	7⅝	..
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	12600	16⅝	16	16⅛	16¾
15⅛	4⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	100	11	11	11	..
39⅛	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	1700	25¼	24	24	25½
29¼	7¾	..	Archer Daniels	500	25¾	25½	25½	..
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	600	84	83½	83½	83½
7⅝	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	10300	5⅞	5¼	5½	5⅞
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	5600	3¾	3¼	3½	3½
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	2100	66½	63¼	65	67¾
7	1½	..	Arnold Constable	1700	5¼	5	5	5¼
5⅛	..	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2½	2⅝	2¾	..
35⅛	8⅞	..	Asso Oil	20	29⅝	29½	29⅝	28½
80⅛	34⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	1300	58⅝	57	58	59⅞
55	16⅜	..	Atl Coast Line	900	43½	43	43	45
31⅛	12½	1	Atl Refining	3100	25¾	24½	24¾	25¼
15	1½	..	Atlas Tack	1100	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	15
84⅛	31⅛	2	Auburn Auto	3200	58	54	55	59
8	1⅜	..	Austin Nichols	100	6½	6¼	6¼	..
16⅜	5⅛	..	Aviation Corp Del	8100	11¼	10¼	10⅞	11¼
			—B—					
17⅞	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	17900	13⅛	11⅞	12¼	13¼
37⅞	8½	..	Balt & Ohio	6800	28¾	27⅛	27¾	29
39⅞	9⅞	..	Balt & Ohio pf	500	30⅛	29	29	30⅝
40	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	..
7¼	⅝	..	Barker Bros	80	4½	4½	4½	4½
24⅞	5⅞	..	Barker Bros pf	150	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	6100	8	7⅝	7⅞	8⅛
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	300	17½	17¼	17½	..
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	9400	10⅝	9⅝	10	10¼
15	14	1¼	Beneficial Lnd Loan	100	14⅝	14¼	14¼	14⅝
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	7400	16⅞	15⅝	16⅜	16⅞
31⅛	20	..	Best & Co	700	28	27¾	27⅞	28
49⅛	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	6400	38⅝	37¼	37¼	38
83	25⅛	..	Beth Steel pf	500	67⅝	65	65¾	67½
19⅛	3⅛	..	Blaw Knox	500	14¾	14⅛	14⅛	14⅝
54⅛	9⅛	1	Bohn Alum & Br	600	43½	40	40	41⅛
37⅛	18	1.60	Borden	4100	30⅛	30	30⅜	30⅝
21⅛	5⅛	..	Borg Warner	4400	17¾	16½	17	17½
14⅛	2⅛	..	Briggs Mfg	700	10	9⅝	9½	10
41⅛	21⅛	..	Brooklyn Man T	1800	32¾	30¾	30¾	..
83⅛	14	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	79	79	79	..
88⅛	63⅛	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	800	77	77	77	77¼
4⅛	⅜	..	Bruns Terminal	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
12⅛	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	300	8½	8	8⅛	8⅞
19⅛	2⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	500	13	12½	12½	..
9⅛	3⅛	..	Budd Mfg	1400	6⅝	6	6⅛	6
5⅛	1	..	Budd Wheel	600	4	3¾	3⅞	4
13⅛	2⅛	..	Bullard	300	9	8½	8¼	9¼
20⅛	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	3600	16⅝	16	16	16½
4⅛	⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
7⅛	1⅛	..	Butterick	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
43⅛	8⅛	..	Byers	2300	31⅛	29⅝	30⅛	31⅝
80	30½	2	Byers pf	40	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	..
			—C—					
34⅛	7⅛	..	Calif Packing	200	27	25¼	25¼	27¼
2⅛	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜
16⅛	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	200	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
9⅛	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	500	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
41⅛	7⅛	1	Canada Dry	1500	29⅝	28⅛	28½	30⅜
20⅛	7⅛	1	Canadian Pacific	4300	15¾	15	15⅝	15⅞
35⅛	14	..	Cannon Mills	200	28¾	28⅛	28⅜	..
35⅛	25⅛	..	Capital Admin pf	10	27½	27½	27½	..
102⅛	30⅛	..	Case Thresh	6900	68¼	64	65½	69
29⅛	5⅛	..	Caterpillar Trac	2000	21	20	20	21⅛
58⅛	3⅛	..	Celanese Corp	20400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5⅛	..	..	Celotex Co	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
42⅛	5⅛	..	Cerro de Pasco	4200	32	30⅛	30⅛	32⅜
7	1	..	Certain-Teed	300	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	..
20⅛	7⅛	..	Checker Cab Mfg	200	19⅛	16½	16⅞	19⅞
52⅛	14⅛	2	Chesapeake Corp	1300	48	46	47¼	48¼
48	24⅛	2½	Ches & Ohio	4400	45¾	44¼	44⅝	45¾
8	1	..	Chi & E Ill	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
7⅛	1⅛	..	Chi & Gt West	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝
14⅛	3⅛	..	Chi & Gt W pf	600	11⅛	10⅜	10⅜	..
11⅛	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	1200	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅞
18⅛	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	4400	13⅛	13	13	14
16	1⅛	..	Chi & N western	3200	11⅞	10⅛	10⅛	11¼
12⅛	2	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	9⅞	9	9	9⅛
25⅛	5⅛	..	Chi Pneu T pf	500	18⅜	17½	18½	18⅝
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1000	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8⅞
13⅛	2⅛	..	Chi RI&P 6%	700	8	8	8	..
15	2⅛	..	Chi RI&P 7%	300	9¼	9	9	..
10⅛	3⅛	..	Chickasha Cot O	500	23	22	22¼	23¾
34	5	1	Childs Company	300	7	6¼	6⅜	..
10⅛	2	..	Chile Copper	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	15⅛
21⅛	6	..	Chrysler	41300	37⅝	35⅝	36⅜	37⅞
39⅛	7⅛	..	City Ice & Fuel	700	19¼	19	19	19⅞
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & F pf	10	60	60	60	..
72	45	6½	City Stores A	30	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
8⅛	1⅛	..	City Stores	130	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3⅛	⅛	..	City StSoresivte	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
41⅛	10	1	Cluett Peabody	200	28⅛	28	28⅛	28⅝
22⅛	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	400	17⅝	17	17⅛	17⅝
21	5	..	Collins & Aikman	800	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	16⅝
17⅛	3⅛	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	2300	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝
51	15⅛	..	Colo & Southern	50	38	38	38	41⅛
28⅛	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	5200	19⅝	18⅛	18⅛	20
74⅛	40	5	Columbia G pf v B	100	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
24⅛	6⅛	..	Columbia Pic vtc	400	21	20⅛	20⅛	21⅜
71⅛	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	1800	57	53⅛	55	57⅛
15⅛	4	..	Comm Credit	1300	13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅝
43⅛	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	3400	34¼	33⅛	33⅛	34⅛
97⅛	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	91	91	91	91⅞
57⅛	9	.60	Comm Solvents	54600	36	33⅛	34⅛	36
6⅛	1⅛	..	Comwith & So	7800	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
60⅛	21	6	Comwith & S 6pf	400	45	43⅛	44	45
27⅛	7⅛	.60	Congoleum Nairn	8900	21	20⅛	20⅛	21
5⅛	1⅛	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
14⅛	5⅛	N	Consol Film I pf	500	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	9⅞
64⅛	40	3.40	Consol Gas	6900	48⅛	46⅛	47⅛	48⅛
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	100	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
15⅛	5	..	Consol Oil	9500	10⅝	10	10⅛	10⅝
10⅛	1⅛	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	7
3⅛	⅛	..	Consol Textile	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10⅛	1⅛	..	Container A	700	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
4⅛	⅛	..	Container B	1400	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	2⅞
18⅛	3	..	Cont Baking A	4700	13⅝	13	13⅛	13⅝
3⅛	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	8300	3⅛	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	300	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
65⅛	35⅛	2	Cont Can	200	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
17⅛	3⅛	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	11	11	11	11
4	1	..	Cont Motors	1700	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
19⅛	4⅛	..	Cont Oil	4400	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	14⅝
85⅛	48⅛	3	Corn Products	6200	84⅛	82	83	85⅛
7⅛	2⅛	..	Coty	800	5	4⅛	4⅝	4⅞
39⅛	23	2	Cream of Wheat	1800	31⅛	29⅛	31	31⅛
14⅛	3⅛	..	Crosley Radio	400	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
65	14⅛	..	Crown Cork & S	800	45⅛	43⅛	43⅛	46⅛
38⅛	24⅛	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	37	37	37	37⅛
8⅛	1	..	Crown Zellerback	1200	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
37⅛	9	..	Crucible Steel	100	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	..
4⅛	⅛	..	Cuba Co	1000	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
11⅛	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	6200	7⅛	7	7	8⅛
59⅛	20⅛	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	50⅛	49⅛	49⅛	50⅛
32⅛	8⅛	..	Curtis Publishg	800	22⅛	18⅛	22⅛	20
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	200	49	48⅛	48⅛	..
4⅛	1⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	6400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅝
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝
21	4⅛	..	Cutler Hammer	300	15	15	15	..
			—D—					
8⅛	1⅛	..	Davega St	100	7½	7½	7½	..
49	24⅛	..	Deere & Co	6200	31⅝	29⅛	30⅛	31¼
93⅛	37⅛	..	Del & Hudson	900	72	70	70	74
46	17⅛	..	Del Lack & W	3600	33⅛	30⅛	32	34
19⅛	2	..	Denver R G pf	900	72	70	70	74
46	17⅛	..	DelLack & W	3100	33⅛	30⅛	32	34
19⅛	2	..	Denver R G pf	300	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	..
91⅛	48	4	Detroit Edison	900	82	80	80	82⅛
33⅛	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	300	32	31	31	31
29⅛	17⅛	1	Diamond Match	500	23	22⅛	22⅛	23
39⅛	12	1	Dome Mines	5400	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	30⅛
29⅛	16⅛	1.20	Dominion Stores	1000	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
18⅛	10⅛	.75	Douglas A	1000	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	14
85⅛	32⅛	2	do Pont de Nem	15400	75⅛	72	73⅛	75⅛
117	97⅛	6	du Pont deb	100	115	115	115	115
28⅛	8⅛	1	Duplan Silk	100	18	18	18	..
103⅛	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	60	100	99	99	100
			—E—					
10	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	300	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
89⅛	46	3	Eastman Kodak	600	77⅛	76⅛	77	78
15	3⅛	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	400	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
5⅛	⅛	..	Eitingon Schild	800	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
23	4	..	Eitingon S pf	100	14	14	14	..
27⅛	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2100	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	18
8⅛	1	..	Elec Boat	800	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
4⅛	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	4800	⅛	2⅛	3⅛	3
15⅛	3⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	4800	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	9⅛
36⅛	7⅛	..	Elec Pow & L pf	500	20	18⅛	18⅛	20⅛
32⅛	8⅛	..	El Pw&L 6%pf	400	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	19
54	31	2	Elec Sto Battery	700	44	42⅛	42⅛	..
4	1	..	Elk Horn Coal	300	2	2	2	..
6	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	300	3	3	3	3
62⅛	26	3	Endicott Johnson	100	50	50	50	50
47	15⅛	5	Engineers P S 5pf	100	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
13⅛	6⅛	1	Equitable Off Bld	400	10	10	10	10⅛
25⅛	3⅛	..	Erie RR	3200	21⅛	21	21⅛	21⅛
29⅛	4⅛	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	23
23⅛	3⅛	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	17	17	17	..
16⅛	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	1200	9⅛	9	9	9⅛
7⅛	⅛	..	Evans Products	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
11⅛	10	⅛	Exchange Buffet	20	10	10	10	..

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 16	Last Aug. 15
			—F—					
11⅛	2⅛	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
60	38	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	20	59	58⅛	59	..
11⅛	⅞	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	7	7	7	..
4⅛	⅞	..	Fed Screw W	200	3	3	3	3⅛
6⅛	1⅛	..	Fed Water Serv	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
36	7⅛	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	25⅛
38	10⅛	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	29⅛
20	9	.80	Filene's Sons Co	40	21	21	21	..
31⅛	9⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	1500	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	24⅛
70⅛	42	2½	First Nat Stores	2100	58⅛	56	56	58⅛
18⅛	7⅛	..	Florsheim Shoe A	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	12⅛
23	4⅛	..	Foster-Wheeler	900	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	16⅛
26⅛	13⅛	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	300	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	23⅛
22⅛	5	..	Foundation	800	15	14⅛	14⅛	15⅛
18⅛	17⅛	..	Fox Film A n	100	17	17	17	17⅛
42⅛	18⅛	2	Freeport Texas	800	39	37⅛	38	39⅛
23	4	..	Fuller 2pf	10	13	13	13	13
			—G—					
4⅝	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	400	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
12	2⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	1900	9⅝	9	9	9½
43⅛	13⅛	1	Gen Am Tk Car	2600	35	35⅛	35	35
27	4⅛	..	Gen Asphalt	1800	19	18⅛	19	19
20⅛	11⅛	1	Gen Baking	1400	15⅛	14⅛	15	15⅛
108	99⅛	8	Gen Baking pf	10	105	105	105	105
10⅛	2⅛	..	Gen Bronze	700	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	..
11⅛	1⅛	..	Gen Cable	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
30⅛	10⅛	.40	Gen Electric	16400	24⅛	22⅛	23⅛	24⅛
23	2⅛	..	Gen Cable A	100	12	12	12	..
39⅛	31	1.80	Gen Foods	2900	35	35	35	35⅛
3⅛	⅛	..	Gen Gas & E A	600	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
71	35⅛	3	Gen Mills	500	64	63	63	64
34⅛	10	1	Gen Motors	43300	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
95	65⅛	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
10⅛	2	..	Gen Out Ad	500	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
8⅛	2	..	Gen Pub Service	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	5
49⅛	13⅛	1	Gen Ry Signal	1200	41	38⅛	39⅛	39⅛
4⅛	..	..	Gen Realty	1400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
19⅛	2⅛	..	Gen Refractories	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
20⅛	9⅛	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1700	13⅛	13	13⅛	13⅛
7⅛	3	..	Gimbel Bros	600	5	4⅛	4⅛	5⅛
20	3⅛	..	Glidden	700	16⅛	16	16	16⅛
16	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	800	9⅛	8⅛	9	9⅛
27⅛	12	1.20	Gold Dust	1100	21⅛	20⅛	21	21⅛
108	10	6	Gold Dust pf	100	103	103	103	..
21⅛	3	..	Goodrich	9400	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15⅛
63	8	..	Goodrich pf	300	41⅛	40	40	43
47⅛	9⅛	..	Goodyear	7500	36⅛	34⅛	35⅛	37
80⅛	27⅛	2	Goodyear 1pf	100	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	..
17⅛	7⅛	..	Gotham Silk Hos	500	11	10⅛	10⅛	11⅛
8⅛	1	..	Graham Paige	900	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
15⅛	3⅛	..	Granby	600	11⅛	11	11	11⅛
10⅛	2⅛	..	Grand Union	1000	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
36⅛	15⅛	1	Grant (WT)	2100	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	31⅛
30⅛	6⅛	..	Greene Cananea	10	24	24	24	..
33⅛	9⅛	..	Great Nor pf	300	25	23⅛	24	25
16⅛	4⅛	..	Great Nor Ore	700	12⅛	11⅛	12	12⅛
40⅛	7	..	Great West Sug	5100	32⅛	30⅛	31⅛	32⅛
103⅛	73⅛	7	Great W Sug pf	120	106	105⅛	106	105
4⅛	⅛	..	Grigsby-Grunow	1600	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
			—H—					
9⅛	1⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	4800	7⅛	6⅛	7	7⅛
38⅛	9	..	Hahn D S pf	100	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	..
83⅛	15⅛	7	Hanna (MA) pf	110	67	67	67	82
7⅛	⅛	..	Hat Corp of Am	60	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
85⅛	65	3⅛†	Hazel Atlas	600	82	78⅛	78⅛	82⅛
3⅛	..	..	Hayes Gody	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
63	15	1½	Hercules Powder	700	46⅛	46	46	46
72	35⅛	3	Hershey Choc	100	56	56	56	57
90	64⅛	5†	Hershey Choc pf	100	83	83	83	84
10⅛	2⅛	..	Holland Furnace	400	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
10⅛	2⅛	..	Hollander	500	8⅛	8	8	8⅛
275	145	10†	Homestake Min	900	260	251	255⅛	260
6⅛	1	..	Houdaille Her B	600	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
38	8⅛	..	Houston Oil	2100	24⅛	22⅛	23⅛	24⅛
7⅛	1⅛	..	Houston Oil new	600	5	4⅛	4⅛	5
29	5⅛	.40	Howe Sound	400	22	22	22	23⅛
19	3⅛	..	Hudson & Man	300	11	10⅛	10⅛	11
16⅛	2⅛	..	Hudson Motor	5200	11⅛	10⅛	11	12
7⅛	1⅛	..	Hupp Motors	800	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
			—I—					
50⅛	8⅛	..	Ill Central	1700	40	37⅛	39⅛	40⅛
82⅛	24	3	Indus Rayon	2900	67	61⅛	63	68
75	19⅛	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	300	58⅛	56⅛	56⅛	62
106	106	..	Ingersoll-R pf	10	105	105	105	..
45⅛	12	..	Inland Steel	100	37	37	37	37
9⅛	2	..	Inspiration Cop	400	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
4⅛	1⅛	..	Insuranshare Del	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	3
10⅛	4⅛	..	Interboro Rap T	300	7⅛	7	7	..
12	2⅛	..	Interlake Iron	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
8⅛	⅛	..	Int Agr Corp	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
27⅛	5	..	Int Agr ppf	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	19
153⅛	78⅛	6	Int Business M	100	146⅛	146⅛	146⅛	145
40	6⅛	..	Int Cement	800	32⅛	30	32⅛	31
46	13⅛	.60	Int Harvester	4700	34	32⅛	33⅛	34
13⅛	2⅛	..	Int Hydroelec	300	9⅛	8⅛	9	9⅛
22	6⅛	..	Int Nickel	4700	18⅛	18	18⅛	19
109	72	7	Int Nickel pf	400	106	106	106	..
21⅛	3⅛	..	Int Paper 7%	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
10	1⅛	..	Int Pap&Pow A	300	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛
4	⅛	..	Int Pap&Pow C	400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
22⅛	2	..	Int Pap&P pf	400	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	14⅛
27⅛	13⅛	1½	Int Salt	100	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23
50⅛	24⅛	2	Int Shoe	100	47	47	47	47⅛
50⅛	24⅛	..	Int Silver	400	36	35	36	..
71⅛	24⅛	..	Int Silver pf	30	58	58	58	..
21⅛	5⅛	..	Int Tel & Tel	4900	15	14	14⅛	15
			—J—					
45	23	3	Jewel Tea	200	39	37⅛	37⅛	39
60⅛	13⅛	..	Johns Manville	2200	46⅛	43⅛	46	47⅛
91	35	1	Jones & L'lin pf	10	81	81	81	81
			—K—					
24⅛	6⅛	..	Kan C South	100	18	18	18	..
19⅛	6⅛	..	Kayser (J) & Co	800	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15⅛
8⅛	⅛	..	Kelly-Springfield	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
6⅛	2	..	Kelsey A W B	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
13⅛	3⅛	..	Kelvinator Corp	1500	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
8	2	..	Kelsey H W A	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
73	30	6	Kendall Co pf	10	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	..
25⅛	7⅛	..	Kennecott Cop	3500	20	19	19	20
6⅛	1	..	Kinney & Co	100	4	4	4	4
16⅛	5⅛	..	Kresge	3700	12⅛	11⅛	12	12⅛
35⅛	14⅛	1	Kroger Groc & B	1500	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	27
			—L—					
61	37⅛	5	Laclede Gas pf	10	55⅛	55	55	55⅛
12⅛	3⅛	..	Lee Rubber	100	9	9	9	9
75	34	3½	Lehigh P Cem pf	50	75	75	75	75
6⅛	1	..	Lehigh Val Coal	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
27⅛	8	..	Lehigh Val RR	400	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	21⅛
79⅛	37⅛	2.40	Lehman Corp	600	68	66	66	68⅛
37⅛	4⅛	..	Libbey-Owens-F	2900	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	27⅛
31⅛	10	..	Lima Loco Wks	100	25	25	25	25
50	10⅛	..	Liquid Carbonic	400	31⅛	31	31	31⅛
32⅛	9⅛	1	Loew's Inc	7600	29⅛	28	27⅛	29⅛
4⅛	1⅛	..	Loft Inc	100	3	3	3	3
4⅛	⅛	..	Long Bell Lum A	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
25⅛	13⅛	1⅛	Louisville G&E A	100	20	20	20	..
67⅛	21⅛	..	Louisville & N	100	54	54	54	54⅛
20⅛	4	..	Ludlum Steel	200	14	13⅛	13⅛	14⅛
			—M—					
30	13	2	McCall Corp	600	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
4⅛	⅛	..	McCrory Stores	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
6	1⅛	..	McCrory B	400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	3⅛
37⅛	13	2	McIntyre Porcu	2100	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	33
93⅛	44⅛	4	McKeesport Tin	1300	88⅛	86⅛	88⅛	89
3⅛	⅛	..	McLellan Stores	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
22⅛	2⅛	..	McLellan Sto pf	30	13	13	13	..
46⅛	13⅛	1	Mack Trucks	300	36⅛	35	35	36⅛
65⅛	24⅛	2	Macy (RH) & Co	400	54	52	53	..
6⅛	⅛	..	Mallinson	200	3	3	3	3⅛
26⅛	3	..	Mallinson pf	10	15	15	15	17
17	8	..	Man Elv mg	400	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	14⅛
23	5⅛	..	Man Shirt	200	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15⅛
11⅛	5⅛	.40	Marine Mid	1200	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
3	1⅛	..	Market St Ry	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
8	1⅛	..	Maret St Ry ppf	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
18⅛	4⅛	..	Marshall Field	300	13⅛	13	13⅛	14
38⅛	14	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	400	34⅛	33⅛	34	35⅛
32	9⅛	1	May Dept Stores	400	27	26	26	27⅛
8⅛	1⅛	..	Maytag	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
48	15	..	Maytag 1pf	10	48	48	48	46
13⅛	3⅛	..	Maytag pf ww	200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	11⅛
20⅛	13⅛	1.80	Met-Gldwyn pf	100	20	20	20	19⅛
9⅛	1⅛	..	Miami Cop	300	6	5⅛	6	6
16	3⅛	..	Mid-Cont Pet	400	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	11⅛
28	10	..	Min Honeywell	100	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	..
5⅛	⅛	..	Min2Moline	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5⅛	⅛	..	Min SP & SSM	100	3	3	3	3⅛
14⅛	4	..	Min SP&SSM ll	40	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
17⅛	5⅛	..	Mo Kan & Tex	3500	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	12
37⅛	11⅛	..	Mo K&T pf	600	28	26⅛	26⅛	27
10⅛	1⅛	..	Mo Pacific	400	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
15⅛	1⅛	..	Mo Pacific pf	300	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	9
22	7	..	Mohawk Carpet	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	17⅛
74⅛	25	1½	Monsanto Chem	300	70	69	69	70
28⅛	3⅛	..	Montgom Ward	19400	24	22⅛	23	24⅛
2⅛	⅛	..	Mother Lode	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5⅛	⅛	..	Moto Met Gauge	2800	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
32⅛	7⅛	..	Motor Products	400	22	21⅛	21⅛	22
11⅛	⅛	..	Motor Wheel	1400	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	10
18⅛	5	..	Munsingwear	100	13	13	13	..
11⅛	1⅛	..	Murray Body	300	8	7⅛	7⅛	8⅛
20⅛	8	..	Myers & Bro	600	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..
			—N—					
27	11⅛	1	Nash Motors	5300	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
7⅛	1⅛	..	Nat Acme	300	6⅛	6	6	..
..	..	..	Nat Bellas Hess	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
60⅛	51½	2.80	Nat Biscuit	3000	54⅛	54	54⅛	55
23⅛	5⅛	..	Nat Cash Reg	1000	18⅛	17	17	18⅛
25⅛	10⅛	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	4600	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	20⅛
2⅛	⅛	..	Nat Dept Stores	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	1⅛	..	Nat Dept S pf	20	6	5⅛	5⅛	..
125	43⅛	5	Nat Lead	200	120	120	120	..
20⅛	6⅛	1	Nat Pow & Lt	3000	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	14
55⅛	15	1	Nat Steel	800	44⅛	43	43⅛	45⅛
8⅛	1⅛	..	Nat Surety	300	5	4⅛	5	4⅛
27	6⅛	.60	Nat Tea	500	22⅛	21	21⅛	22⅛
11⅛	1⅛	..	Newport Indus	1000	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	8⅛
58⅛	14	..	NY Central	8500	43	40⅛	41⅛	43⅛
36⅛	2⅛	..	NY Chi & StL	300	23⅛	22⅛	23	23
34⅛	2⅛	..	NY C & StL pf	600	27	25⅛	25⅛	27
22	6⅛	..	NY Dock pf	50	13⅛	12	12	..
158⅛	100	5	NY & Harlem	10	130	130	130	131
2⅛	⅛	..	NY Investors	600	1⅛	1⅛	⅛	1⅛
34⅛	11⅛	..	NY NH & H	2500	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	26
56	18	..	NY NH & H pf	200	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	46⅛
13	7⅛	..	NY Ont & W	500	11⅛	11	11	11⅛
2	⅛	..	NY Rys pf	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
22⅛	1⅛	.40	NY Shipbldg	1000	19	18⅛	19⅛	20⅛
101⅛	80	6	NY Steam 6%	10	98	98	98	..
37	17⅛	.50b	Noranda M	800	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
4	1	..	Norfolk & South	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
177	111⅛	8	Norfolk & West	400	162	161	162	..
85	74	4	Norfolk & W pf	20	83	83	83	..
36⅛	15⅛	.80	North American	2800	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	24⅛
48	32	3	North Amer pf	300	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
9	4	..	No Am Aviation	3200	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
79	46⅛	6	No Am Edison pf	500	70	68⅛	68⅛	..
34⅛	9⅛	..	Northern Pacific	2300	26	24⅛	24⅛	25
5⅛	1⅛	..	Norwalk Tire	700	4⅛	3⅛	4	4⅛
			—O—					
17⅛	4⅛	..	Ohio Oil	6400	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	12⅛
8⅛	1⅛	..	Oliver Farm Eq	1200	5	4⅛	4⅛	5
9⅛	1⅛	..	Omnibus	300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
8⅛	1⅛	..	Oppenheim Col	300	10	9⅛	9⅛	..
15	2⅛	..	Otis Elevator	800	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	17⅛
25⅛	10⅛	.60	Otis Elev pf	10	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	..
108	93⅛	6	Otis Steel	800	6	5⅛	5⅛	..
9⅛	1⅛	..	Owens Ill Glass	4300	74⅛	72⅛	74⅛	76
			—P—					
1	1	..	Pacific Coast 2pf	30	4	4	4	4
31⅛	20	2	Pacific Gas&El	3000	25⅛	25	25⅛	25⅛
43⅛	25⅛	3	Pacific Lighting	2800	30	29⅛	29⅛	30
94⅛	65	6	Pacific Tel&Tel	10	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	87
6⅛	1⅛	..	Packard Motor	4800	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	5
3⅛	⅛	..	Paramount Pu otfs	17500	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 16	Last Aug. 15
33¾	6	..	Park & Tilford	300	21	21	21	21¾
4½	¾	..	Park Utah	600	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
3	⅝	..	Parmalee Trans	500	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
2½½	⅝	¼	Pathe Exchange	300	7⅝	7½	7½	8¼
9⅛	1½	..	Pathe Exch A	400	16½	15⅞	15⅞	16¼
22¼	5⅛	..	Patino Mines	600	5¾	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
9⅛	1	..	Peerless Motor	600	3¾	3¼	3¼	3½
87¾	25¼	2	Penick & Ford	600	55	54¼	54¼	55¼
9⅛	¾	..	Penn Coal&Coke	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
8⅛	1	..	Penn Dixie Cem	500	6¾	6	6	6⅝
47¾	13½	1.00	Penney (JC)	2400	44¾	43½	43½	44
42½	13⅞	.50b	Pennsylvanie RR	6500	34⅞	33	34	35
78	11¾	4	Peoples GasLt&C	300	54⅞	51¼	51¼	..
18¼	8¾	..	Pet Milk	300	12½	12¼	12¼	12¼
15	4	..	Petroleum	200	10⅝	10	10	10¾
18½	4½	..	Phelps Dodge	1400	15	13¾	14	14⅞
9⅛	2½	..	Phila & Reading	1600	6¾	5⅞	6	6½
17¼	4¾	..	Phillips Pet	6000	13	12⅝	13	12¾
10	1½	..	Pierce-Arrow	800	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
19	4	..	Pierce-Arrow pf	800	15	14¾	14¾	14¾
1½	⅛	..	Pierce Oil	200	1	1	1	1
2¾	⅝	..	Pierce Pet	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
26⅞	9½	1	Pillsbury Flour	400	22¾	22	22	..
48	17	..	Pitts Coal pf	200	40	40	40	..
11¼	1¾	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	300	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
64	14½	..	Pitts United pf	20	50	48¾	48¾	..
35⅝	6½	..	Pitts & WVa	100	23	23	23	..
17½	4	..	Pittston Co	100	4½	4½	4½	..
13¾	6¾	..	Plymouth Oil	200	11⅝	10¾	11	11¼
13¾	2	..	Poor & Co B	800	12	11½	11½	12½
40⅝	4	..	Postal Tel pf	1000	24	22¾	24	24¾
5¾	¾	..	Pressed Steel Car	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
47½	19¾	1.50	Procter & Gam	1500	39½	38½	38½	39¾
104¾	97	5	Procter & G pf	200	103½	103½	103½	..
57⅝	23¼	2.80	Public Service	4000	42	39¾	40¼	42¼
103⅞	80½	5	Pub Serv E&G pf	200	98⅝	98½	98½	..
58½	18	3	Pullman	3500	49½	48¾	49	50
11⅝	2½	..	Pure Oil	3500	8¼	8	8	8¾
68⅜	30	..	Pure Oil pf	10	52½	52½	52½	..
25¾	5⅞	1	Purity Bakeries	1000	18	17⅞	17⅞	18¼
			—R—					
13¼	3	..	Radio Corp Amer	12400	8⅝	7⅞	8	8⅝
37	6½	..	Radio pf B	1000	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	18⅜
5⅝	1	..	Radio-Keith-O	1300	3¼	3	3	3⅛
18¾	5	.60	Raybestos Man	300	15⅛	14⅜	14⅜	15¼
62¼	23½	1	Reading	200	49½	49	49½	..
20⅞	5½	..	Real Silk Hosiery	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
4⅝	1¾	..	Reis & Co	100	2½	2½	2½	2¾
18⅞	1⅝	..	Reis & Co pf	10	11½	11½	11½	..
11⅛	3⅝	..	Remington Rand	500	8⅝	7⅝	8⅜	8½
6⅞	1⅝	..	Reo Motors	500	4	3¾	3⅞	4⅛
23	4	..	Republic I & S	1300	17⅛	16	16¼	17
54½	9	..	Repub I&S pf	300	40	39	40	41
12	1½	..	Revere Cop&Br	200	8	8	8	8¼
25	2¾	..	Revere C&B A	100	17	17	17	17¾
21½	6	1	Reynolds Metal	200	18¼	17¾	17¾	..
18¾	1½	..	Reynolds Spring	1000	11¼	10¾	11¼	..
10⅞	2	..	Rossia In Co Am	200	7½	7	7½	7½
			—S—					
62¾	28	3	Safeway Stores	1000	53¼	51	51¾	52¾
29¾	6½	..	St Joseph Lead	700	23	22½	22½	23
9	⅞	..	StL & SF	100	5¼	5½	5⅛	5⅝
9⅝	1	..	StL & SF pf	800	5½	5	5½	..
3	¾	..	Seaboard Air L	1400	2	1¾	1¾	1⅞
4⅞	¾	..	Seaboard A L pf	200	2¾	2½	2½	..
33⅞	15	.60†	Seaboard Oil	600	24½	23½	23¾	24¾
47	12½	..	Sears Roebuck	4800	37⅜	34⅛	36⅛	38⅛
3¾	⅜	..	Seneca Cop	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7½	1½	..	Servel Inc	5900	6⅛	5½	5⅝	6⅛
13¼	5¾	.24	Shattuck (FG)	300	9⅝	9	9	9⅝
11⅝	4	..	Shell Union Oil	500	7⅝	7½	7½	7¾
31	4¾	..	Simmons	1300	22¼	20¾	21¼	23⅛
12¾	4⅞	.25	Simms Petroleum	100	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
9⅝	3	..	Skelly Oil	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝
35	7	..	Sloss Sheffield	100	25	25	25	..
9¾	3	..	Snider Packing	200	6⅞	6	6	..
15⅞	6	6	Socony Vacuum	5600	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	11⅝
28	17⅞	2	So Calif Edison	1900	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	21
38⅝	11⅝	..	Southern Pacific	3400	27	25	26	27½
48⅝	15½	1.60	So P Rico Sugar	2300	37½	36½	36½	38½
36	4½	..	Southern Ry	4100	27⅞	25½	25½	28
8	¾	..	Sparks Withing	200	4¾	4½	4½	..
7½	2½	..	Sperry Corp	1700	5⅞	5½	5⅝	6
37⅝	12⅝	1	Stand Brands	17400	26⅞	26	26⅛	27¼
22⅝	5⅞	..	Stand Gas & El	800	15⅞	14¾	14⅞	15¾
25⅝	8⅝	..	Stand G&E pf	300	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	16⅝
2⅞	½	..	Stand Investing	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2
40⅛	19⅝	1	Stand Oil Calif	2500	35⅞	35	35⅛	36
102	92⅛	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	100	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	..
26⅛	12⅝	..	Stand Oil Kan	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	..
41⅝	22⅝	1	Stand Oil NJ	3400	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝	36¾
11⅛	4	..	Starrett Co	300	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
3⅛	⅝	..	Sterling Secur	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
7⅝	1½	..	Sterling pf	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝
11⅝	2½	..	Stewart Warner	300	8⅝	7⅝	8	8⅛
19⅞	5⅝	..	Stone & Webster	1100	12	11⅝	11⅝	12¼
6½	1½	..	Studebaker	3300	5⅝	5	5⅝	5⅝
38¾	9	..	Studebaker pf	40	25	25	25	25
50	25	1‡	Sun Oil	100	42	42	42	42
103	89	6	Sun Oil pf	20	101	100½	100½	100
4⅛	¾	..	Superior Oil	400	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
22⅝	2	..	Superior Steel	400	13⅛	12⅛	12⅝	12⅞
10	1	..	Sweets Co Amer	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
3	½	..	Symington	200	2⅛	2	2	..
			—T—					
16⅞	8½	1	Telautograph	200	12½	12½	12½	..
7⅝	1⅝	..	Tennessee Corp	600	6⅛	6	6	6¼
28⅛	10⅝	1	Texas Corp	1300	22½	21⅞	21⅞	22⅞
34⅞	15¼	1	Texas Gulf Sul	2600	29¼	27⅞	27⅞	28⅞
6½	1⅝	..	Texas & Pac Coal	600	4¼	4	4	4
11⅝	3⅝	..	Texas & P Land	200	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
16⅝	1	..	Thermoid	700	7⅝	6⅝	7	7¼
19⅞	6⅝	1	Thompson	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
17¾	5⅝	..	Thompson Prod	200	14½	14	14	15
9⅛	⅞	..	Thompson Star	1400	5⅛	4¾	5	5⅛
10⅝	3⅝	..	Tide Water Asso	1600	8¼	8	8¼	8⅝
55	21⅝	..	Tide W Asso pf	300	47	47	47	49½
68	46	5	Tide Wat Oil pf	100	63¾	63¾	63¾	..
8¼	1⅝	..	Timken-Detroit	600	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
35⅞	13⅞	.60	Timken Roller	3400	28⅞	27	27⅞	28⅞
9⅝	2⅝	..	Transamerica	2700	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	7
17⅝	2⅝	..	Transue @ Wil	200	11½	11¼	11¼	..
8⅝	2⅝	..	Tri Continental	1500	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
..	..	6	Tri Cont pf	100	68	68	68	..
75	41	..	Trico Products	100	32	32	32	..
38⅞	20½	2.50	Truax Traer Coal	100	3½	3½	3½	..
5⅝	½	..	Truscon Steel	400	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	7⅝
12⅝	2	..	Twin City RT pf	50	8½	8½	8½	8½
15	5⅝	..						
			—U—					
6½	⅜	..	Ulen & Co	400	3½	3½	3½	..
32⅝	9½	.50	Underwd El Fish	900	30	29⅞	29⅞	..
98	75	7	Underwd pf	20	95	95	95	..
60	5½	..	Union Bag & P	400	40½	39½	40	41½
51½	19¾	1	Union Carbide	7500	45	43	43½	45½
23⅝	8½	1	Union Oil Calif	600	18⅞	18½	18¾	18⅞
132	61¾	6	Union Pacific	900	118¾	117¼	118	121½
22⅝	10½	1.20	Union Tank Car	400	18½	18	18½	18½
46⅞	16½	..	United Air & Tr	22400	34⅝	32⅝	33⅝	34⅝
27⅝	13½	1.60	United Biscuit	500	24	23½	23⅝	23⅝
30⅝	10¼	1	United Carbon	1200	25⅝	24½	25	25⅞
14½	4⅝	.40	United Corp	14900	9	8½	8⅝	9
40⅝	24⅝	3	United Corp pf	100	35½	35½	35½	36
8⅝	1	..	United El Coal	1200	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
66⅝	23¼	2	United Fruit	400	56⅞	55⅞	56	57½
25	14	1.20	United Gas Im	3200	19½	18⅞	19⅛	19⅝
21⅞	3½	..	United Piece Dye	100	15	15	15	15
2⅝	½	..	US Express	600	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
17⅝	3⅝	..	US & For Sec	500	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12⅞
29⅝	7	..	US Freight	400	24	23½	23½	24
53⅝	18	1	US Gypsum	600	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	46
94	13½	..	US Indus Alco	9200	69⅝	65	67¼	70¼
17⅝	2⅝	..	US Leather	800	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	12
27⅝	4⅝	..	US Leather A	400	17	16⅛	16⅝	17¼
22⅝	6⅝	½	US Pipe & Fdry	1800	16½	15⅝	15⅝	16½
25	2⅝	..	US Realty	4200	18½	16½	17⅝	18½
14⅝	2½	..	US Rubber	900	8⅝	8	8¼	8⅝
43⅝	5½	..	US Rubber 1pf	2600	30¼	28¼	28¼	30⅝
84⅝	13½	..	US Smelt R & M	3300	78½	75	78	79¼
56	39½	3.50	US Smelt pf	200	54½	54½	54½	54½
67½	23⅝	..	US Steel	9200	51½	49¼	50	52¼
105⅝	53	2	US Steel pf	700	95½	95	95	96⅝
3⅝	¼	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	200	2	2	2	..
8⅝	1⅝	..	Utilities P&Lt A	1800	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
			—V—					
3⅛	⅜	..	Vadsco Sales	500	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
36¼	7⅝	..	Vanadium	3400	24⅛	22⅝	23⅛	24¾
10	1⅝	..	Van Raalte	20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
7⅝	⅝	..	Va-Caro Chem	100	4½	4½	4½	5
86⅝	65½	6	Va El & Pow pf	100	78½	77	78⅝	78⅝
67⅝	12⅝	..	Vulcan Detin	250	44	42¼	43	44
			—W—					
7½	1½	..	Wabash RR	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
12	5⅝	..	Waldorf System	300	9	8¾	8⅝	9
8⅝	⅞	..	Walworth	500	5½	5	5	..
5⅝	⅝	..	Ward Baking B	400	3½	3½	3½	3½
8½	1	..	Warner Bros A	38200	8	7⅝	7⅝	8½
4⅝	½	..	Warner Quinlan	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
22⅝	2½	..	Warren Bros	800	14⅝	14	14½	15⅝
35⅝	7½	..	Warren cv pf	50	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
21½	5	..	Warren F&P	900	19	18½	18½	..
3½	½	..	Wells Fargo Exp	80	17½	17½	17½	..
37½	7	.50	Wesson Oil	1800	28	26½	27⅝	28⅝
63	40	4	Wesson Oil pf	100	56½	56½	56½	59½
73	30	7	W Penn El A	20	56	56	56	..
69½	33½	6	W Penn El pf	10	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼
101	81	6	W Penn Pw 6%	60	99½	98	99½	99½
19	4	..	Westn Maryland	1400	12¼	11⅝	11¾	12½
9½	1	..	Westn Pacific	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
16	1½	..	Westn Pac pf	2000	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	7⅝
77¼	17½	..	Westn Union	5200	64	59⅝	60⅝	64⅝
35⅝	11⅝	1	Westing Air Br	2200	28½	27	28¼	28½
58⅝	19⅝	..	Westing Elec	7600	42⅝	39¼	40	42¼
20½	5	.40	Westvaco Chlor	200	17	17	17	17⅝
35	7½	..	Wheeling Steel	400	22	22	22	..
38⅝	11⅝	2	White Rock	200	27½	27½	27½	28
4⅝	⅝	..	White Sew M	100	2½	2½	2½	2¾
5½	2	..	Wilcox Oil & G	300	3½	3¼	3½	3⅝
11	⅞	..	Wilson & Co	2400	7⅝	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞
22	4	..	Wilson & Co A	1800	18	16⅝	16⅝	17½
72½	19	..	Wilson & Co pf	400	54	52	52	..
50½	25½	2.40	Woolworth	4600	41½	40⅝	41	42
39⅝	5	..	Worthgton Pump	400	25½	24⅝	24⅝	..
47	14	..	Wor Pump B	100	33	33	33	..
52⅝	34½	3	Wrigley	600	49⅝	49	49	..
			—Y—					
7⅝	2½	..	Yellow Truck	2400	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
19⅝	3½	..	Young Sp ½ W	400	16⅝	16	16	16½
37⅝	7½	..	Youngstown	2100	24	23½	24	25½
			—Z—					
3½	½	..	Zenith Radio	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations.

Government Is Hot After The Gold Hoarders

Justice Department Drawing Up Case Against Them—Warrants for Arrest

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Gold hoarders of the United States have about reached the end of the rainbow, for the Government is going after their hidden pots of gold.

In the Department of Justice, legal experts are quietly drawing up the case against gold hoarders. It would not surprise official Washington if warrants for the arrest of the hoarders were announced by Attorney-General Cummings when he returns from his vacation Thursday or Friday.

Before he departed for his vacation, Mr. Cummings said that prosecution of gold hoarders who continued to defy the Government would be started in two or three weeks. The three weeks expires Thursday.

The Treasury and Department of Justice have completed their investigations into a long list of persons who withdrew gold from banks during the March crisis. At last reports, there still were 280 persons holding $845,025 in the metal which they refused to give up, while $27,481,498, not turned in when President Roosevelt ordered it done, had voluntarily been given to the banks after Justice agents visited hoarders.

In all, Department of Justice agents called on more than 5000 persons whose names were on the lists of those who withdrew gold. The list has been checked and rechecked and finally returned to the Justice Department.

The ground work has been prepared; every hoarder has been informed of the law and of the penalties of up to 10 years in prison or a fine of not more than $10,000 or both.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	Last	Net Chg
October	8.87	8.71—	.19
December	9.07	8.89—	.19
January	9.15	9.00—	.16
March	9.30	9.13—	.19
May	9.49	9.34—	.13
July	9.61	9.46—	.13

Spots 8.85, off 20 points. Tone at close quiet.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	8.86	8.84	8.58	8.65	—.13
December	9.04	9.07	8.38	8.83	—.15
January	9.11b	8.90	8.65	8.90	—.13
March	9.25	9.28	8.89	9.11	—.09
May	9.42	9.45	9.03	9.31	—.11
July	9.57b	9.31	9.21	9.46b	—.39

b—Bid. Tone at close quiet.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	5.31	5.36	5.22	5.22—	.15
December	5.34	5.34	5.34	5.34—	.01
January	5.36	5.41	4.27	5.28—	.14
March	5.40	5.46	5.32	5.33—	.06
May	5.46	5.50	5.36	5.36—	.14
July	5.47	4.51	5.40	5.40—	.13

Tone at close quiet.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Heavy; late rally pares losses.

Bonds: Heavy; secondary rails lead decline.

Curb: Heavy; specialties recede sharply.

Foreign Exchanges: Easy; sterling sags.

Cotton: Barely steady; favorable weekly weather report; general selling.

Sugar: Lower; poor spot demand.

Chicago

Wheat: Weak; scarcity of buyers.

Corn: Lower; insufficient demand.

Cattle: Mostly steady, top steers $7.

Hogs: Mixed, mostly steady, Top $4.60.

Foreign

London: Under the lead of International issues, notably molasses and specialty shares, industrials developed strength on the Stock Exchange today. However, all transatlantic issues drooped when the Wall Street market opened slightly lower. Gold mining shares and home rails were cheerful while oil eased on selling from Paris. Gilt-edged securities were dull. The market closed quiet.

Paris: Prices on the Bourse fluctuated narrowly today. The tendency was lower owing to the heaviness of American commercial markets and the firmness of the dollar. The closing was irregular.

Berlin: The Boerse reacted favorably to reports of decreasing unemployment in the steel and mining industries. A cheerful tendency was evident throughout the session but business was very quiet with prices practically unchanged.

Electric Power & Light Year's Profit Is $3.89 a Share

Report of Electric Power & Light Corporation and subsidiaries for 12 months ended March 31, 1933, shows net income of $2,997,801 after taxes, depreciation, depletion, interest, subsidiary preferred dividends, etc., equivalent to $3.89 a share on the combined 515 122 no-par shares of $7 preferred and 255,430 no-par shares of $6 preferred stocks.

The $7 and $6 preferred stocks have equal preference over other classes of stocks as to dividends.

For the 12 months ended March 31, 1932, net income was $9,265,737, equal, after preferred dividends paid, to $1.43 a share on the average common shares outstanding during the period and $1.02 a share on 3,317,201 common shares outstanding on March 31, 1932.

In the March quarter of 1933 the subsidiary companies only had net revenues after expenses of $9,138,868 and before depreciation, depletion, preferred dividends and minority interest, etc., compared with $10,550,655 in the first quarter of 1932.

International Hydroelectric Second Quarter

Earnings Are Somewhat Less Than Like Period Last Year

International Hydro-Electric System reports that consolidated total revenue in the second quarter of this year was $14,823,333 compared with $15,425,260 in the second quarter of last year, and that net revenue, including other income, before charges was $8,386,322 compared with $8,595,311.

After deducting all charges, including depreciation, earnings in the second quarter of this year available for dividends on the preferred and Class A stocks of the system were $297,638 compared with $348,598 in the corresponding quarter of last year.

After deducting preferred dividends, the balance in the second quarter available for dividends on the Class A stock was $174,799 compared with $223,646 in the second quarter of 1932.

In the 12 months ended June 30, 1933, consolidated total revenue was $61,236,161 compared with $64,115 in the preceding 12 months' period, and net revenue before charges was $34,977,368 against $35,740,905.

Consolidated earnings in the 12 months ended June 30, 1933, available for dividends on the Class A stock of the system were $1,647,232, or $1.92 a share, compared with $2,864,672, or $3.34 a share, in the preceding 12 months.

Archibald R. Graustein, president, says in his remarks to shareholders:

"Since April, 1933, there has been a continued improvement in the electric sales of the subsidiary companies. While the balance added to consolidated surplus during the second quarter of 1933 was still slightly less than the corresponding figure a year previous, the decline is more than accounted for by the loss incurred on foreign exchange this year.

"Operating revenue was practically unchanged from the second quarter of 1932, and the decline in other income was more than offset by operating economies. Contrary to the usual seasonal trend earnings for the month of June this year showed an increase over the month of May.

"Consolidated short term notes of New England Power Association and subsidiaries have been further reduced and at July 31, 1933, aggregated $2,346,081, of which $1,000,000 is bank debt payable by an operating subsidiary. This compares with $9,636,081 at the end of 1932 and $6,346,081 at March 31, 1933.

A portion of this reduction was effected out of proceeds of $2,000,000 three-year 4% notes issued by Connecticut River Power Company in January, 1933, and of $3,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, series C. due 1958, issued by The Narragansett Electric Company in July, 1933."

Dollar Is Steady In London Market On Trade Demand

Strong on Paris Bourse Due to Commercial Requirements

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The United States dollar fluctuated narrowly today on foreign exchange, closing at $4.41⅛ to the pound after touching $4.40. The opening rate was $4.41¾.

The comparative steadiness was due to a legitimate trade demand in the absence of speculative selling which market men attributed to a desire to await further developments in America's monetary plan.

The overnight quotation was $4.39⅞.

PARIS, Aug. 16 (AP)—The United States dollar closed today at 19.15 francs, an increase in value of 33 centimes since the last official close on Friday. (The quotation represented a franc value of 5.22 cents.)

Short covering kept the dollar strong during the heaviest trading that has occurred this month.

BERLIN, Aug. 16 (AP)—The United States dollar declined slightly today, being quoted at 3.14 marks, compared with 3.15 yesterday. (Today's rate represented a mark value of 31.85 cents, compared with yesterday's 31.75).

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—The dollar, in terms of the French gold franc, was valued today at approximately 74.73 cents compared with 74.80 cents yesterday and 69.87 cents a month ago.

Drop in Steel Orders Partly Result of Code

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—There has been a considerable falling off in steel orders, mainly as a result of seasonal influences and difficulties surrounding application of the industry's code, Iron Age said today.

Ingot output for the nation has dropped to 53 per cent of capacity from 57 per cent in the previous week, and sharp recessions in output have occurred at Pittsburgh, Chicago, and other leading centers, according to the review.

"Uncertainties growing out of the national recovery program," continued the review, "are responsible in large part for the downward trend in iron and steel business. Sellers feel that they will not have a firm foundation for steel prices until wages in the coal industry are settled.

"Iron and steel consumers, on the other hand, are unwilling to make further purchases of materials until they find a way out of some of the perplexities that have arisen from signing up under the Blue Eagle.

"Seasonal reaction in the steel industry is most noticeable in the automobile industry. Purchases of steel for current models have been virtually completed, and initial buying for new models will probably not occur until late in September.

"Both structural steel and concrete bar lettings are suffering because of the slowness with which the public works program is getting under way. Railroad buying remains at low ebb, and western roads have grown even more cautious about expenditures because of a decline in traffic in drought-stricken agricultural areas."

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans Stock Exch	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1¼%	1¼%	3%
Com paper	1¼%	1¼%	3%
Bar silver	35c	35⅝c	35⅝c

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	½@ ⅜	⅝@ ½	1 @ ⅞
4 months	⅞@ ¾	⅝@ ½	1⅛@1¼
6 months	1⅛@1	1 @ ⅞	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Call money	⅝%	⅝%	⅝%
Short bills	⅞@ ½	⅞@ ⅝	1
3 mos bills	⅞@ ⅞	⅞@ ⅞	1 @1⅛
Bar gold	125s 3d	124s 10d	114s 3d
Bar silver	17¾d	17¾d	27⅛d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¾%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾@2¼	1¾@2¼	3½@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3	Sofia	8
Cleveland	3	Calcutta	3½
Dallas	2½	Copenhagen	3
Kansas City	2½	Helsingfors	5½
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	6
New York	2½	London	2
San Francisco	3	Oslo	3½
St. Louis	3	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
Philadelphia	3	Prague	3½
Amsterdam	3½	Riga	5½
Athens	7½	Rome	4
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.65
Berne	2	Stockholm	3
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows.

Europe	Today	Last Prev	Parity
Sterling:			$4.8665
Demand	$4.51⅛	$4.41⅛	4.8665
Cables	4.51¾	4.41⅛	.0392
France—franc	.0524½	.0523	.139
Belgium—belga	.1865	.1868	.0526
Italy—lira	.0794	.0793	.2381
Germany—mark	.3185	.3180	.1407
Austria—schill'g	.1625	.1625	.0296
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0404	.0404	.268
Denmark—krone	.1970	.1971	.0252
Finland—finm'rk	.0190	.0190	.129
Greece—dr'chma	.0080	.0080	.402
Holland—florin	.5400	.5400	.1749
Hungary—pengo	.3201	.2201	.268
Norway—krone	.2225	.2231	.1122
Poland—zloty	.1533	.1533	.4430
Port'gal—escudo	.0411	.0411	.5960
Roumania—leu	.0082	.0082	.193
Spain—peseta	.1118	.1118	.268
Sweden—krona	.2285	.2278	.193
Switz'land—franc	.2595	.2582	.0176
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0186	.0186	
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3075	.3125	*
Shanghai—dol	.2725	.2800	*
India—rupee	.3330	.3320	.3650
Japan—yen	.2625	.2650	.4984
Java—florin	.4987½	.3465	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987½	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5300	.5237½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.3415	.3450	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0805	.0805	.1196
Chile—peso	.0850	.0850	.12165
Peru—sol	.2000	.2000	.1196
Uruguay—peso	.6300	.6412½	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9437½	.9450	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2830	.28.0	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Rail Order for Colorado Fuel

Colorado Fuel & Iron Company has booked 3500 tons of rails for Burlington.

Financial: News and Comment

Wool Prices Hold Steady and Trade Continues Active

Keen Demand for Bright Fleece Goods—Boston Imports Up Sharply

Beyond the possible shading in price of some odd lots of medium pulled wool, which had advanced possibly somewhat beyond its normal relative price level, there has been no evidence of weakening in wool prices during the last week; on the contrary, there has been evidence of strength, and while some houses have found demand for wool and by-products rather slow, others have done a fair business.

Demand has been especially keen for bright fleece wools, which have sold this week at the highest prices made this season.

Medium bright fleeces, which are getting in very restricted supply have been in particularly good demand. Ohio and Michigan and similar quarter and three-eighths combing wools have been sold as high as 37 cents, and Missouri and Iowa graded wool of the same qualities have brought 35 cents, with merchantable wool of the Missouri type and similar in quarter and three-eighths qualities fetching 33 and held frequently at 34 cents.

Boston Imports Large

Because of the comparative scarcity of these medium combing wools and their dearness in price, imports of medium to low crossbred wools have been made latterly in heavy quantities. Imports of wool of all types at the Port of Boston alone for the five weeks' period ended Aug. 12, totaled 23,793,621 pounds, or more than 50 per cent above the imports of wool of all types for the district of Massachusetts (including Boston and sub-ports like Lawrence and Worcester) for the entire calendar year of 1932, when only 15,603,000 pounds were imported.

If it be true, as asserted, that the National Recovery Act with respect to the price position of commodities, it certainly cannot have been true of any commodity more than in the case of wool.

Following a period of some six years during which prices for wool were declining almost constantly and during which wool consumption was likewise decreasing notably, to the point where the domestic clip was more than sufficient for our requirements and prices for domestic wool were not only greatly below the cost of production but also below the amount of the tariff, even for the best wools, there was bound, in the natural order of things, to be a recovery.

Doubtless, the action of the Government has stimulated and hastened this recovery but, clearly, recovery was due, particularly in the light of the decrease in the domestic clip from 360,000,000 pounds at the peak in 1931 to about 300,000,000 pounds, according to competent estimates for 1933.

Foreign Prices Hold

With world production of wool generally lower (100,000,000 pounds decrease in Australia alone estimated for the coming season) there is little reason to look for any lower prices abroad to keep this market down or put it lower; in fact prices at the opening of the new Australian season—opening sale at Sydney, Aug. 28—are expected to rule higher.

For the moment, the foreign markets are quiet. The bank holidays in England are now on, and as usual during this summer vacation period we are advised that the mills are all standing quiet.

Our own mills are generally concerned with making price adjustments under the new code of fair competition under the National Industrial Recovery Act. Prices have been advanced already on tops about 3½ cents a pound and on yarns of the finer counts such as have been chiefly in demand, advances have been close to 15 cents. The adoption of the new code last week by the wool trade, it is estimated will add close to 15 per cent to the cost of doing business which will have to be added to the cost of goods and the price of clothing.

Shipments Slacken

Meanwhile, shipments from the combing mills and spinning plants have commenced to slacken a bit, and demand for tops and yarns is not expected to accelerate materially until the new code costs are determined.

Demand for the fine topmaking wools has lessened during the last week, although there is still some interest shown in average to fair wools.

Woolen wools have been in somewhat slower demand and occasional sales of stained and gray B supers are said to have been made at slightly under peak prices of two or three weeks ago.

The finer types are holding fairly steady, however, on very restricted supplies. Noils and wastes, also, are generally firm. The bulk of the supplies of wastes are in comparatively few hands, and prices are well maintained.

Carpet wools continue rather slow in the local market, with steady prices. Imports have continued at a fairly heavy pace.

Mohair is in very moderate demand but is very firm in price, with a tendency against the buyer, which is true also of specialty fibers generally.

Electric Power Consumption Is Holding Up Well

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—Electric power consumption for the country last week was up 15 per cent as compared with a year ago. The gain was only a shade less than the 15.6 per cent rise reported in the previous week and the peak improvement reported for the period ended July 15.

The week's outturn, as reported by the Edison Electric Institute, amounted to 1,627,339,000 kilowatt hours compared with 1,650,013,000 in the preceding week and 1,415,122,000 in the corresponding period last year. The loss from the week of August 5 was a seasonal recession, accentuated by some slowing down in industrial activity.

In the major geographical regions, output gains over the previous year were substantially maintained around recent levels. The central industrial district was up 21 per cent compared with 22.7 per cent in the previous week; middle Atlantic up 10.8 compared with 12.8; and New England up 19.4 compared with 21.3. Southern States did slightly better with a 17.4 per cent rise against 17 per cent the week before.

The Pacific Coast also showed improvement at a 6.8 per cent gain compared with 5.9 per cent in the previous week.

Canadian Revenue Shows Gain Due to Tax Returns

OTTAWA, Aug. 16—Due to the sharp increase in returns from excise taxes, the Canadian Government's revenue from customs and excise in July reversed the trend of earlier months of the current fiscal year to show an increase of $642,920 over July, 1932.

Customs duties were down $275,747 from the 1932 month, at $5,194,687, excise taxes were up $1,378,170 at $8,889,136, excise duties were down $406,900 at $3,472,010 and sundries were $52,602 lower at $76,170.

Income tax collections in July were $3,558,543, compared with $3,298,273 in July, 1932. For the first four months of the current fiscal year excise and customs revenue was $9,153,457 below the total for the like period last year, while income tax collections during the period declined $5,731,147.

Vanadium Corporation of America

Vanadium Corporation of America reports for the six months ended June 30 net loss of $613,354 after taxes, depreciation, interest and other charges, but exclusive of $148,155 profit on purchase and retirement of bonds which was credited to capital surplus account. For the six months ended June 30 last year company reported a net loss of $801,527, including $77,867 profit on purchase and retirement of the corporation's own debentures, and after taxes, depreciation, interest and other charges.

Franklin Glass Company

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Aug. 16—Franklin Glass Company will begin production of plate glass at its Butler, Penna., plant Oct. 1. This was formerly operated by Standard Plate Glass Company, which failed in September, 1931, and was bought at receiver's sale in Federal Court last September.

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United Air Lines Sets New Record

Chicago, Aug. 16

BY carrying 15,462 revenue passengers in July, United Air Lines established a world's record for a single month, W. A. Patterson, vice-president, announced today. July passengers were 2292 more than in June, and an increase of 45 per cent over July of last year, when 10,690 were carried.

United carried 11,204 passengers between points on its New York-Chicago-Pacific coast route, 4258 on its Chicago-Dallas, Seattle-San Diego and Kansas City-Omaha-Watertown (S. Dak.) routes.

For the third consecutive month, air mail increased, the July total being 286,465 pounds, contrasted with 273,551 in June.

"Travel to the world's fair, replacement of equipment with high-speed multi-motored transports, more frequent schedules, and a pick-up in business travel, were responsible for the world's record," said Mr. Patterson.

Continued Rise In Retail Store Sales in August

Improvement Over 1932 Is at Higher Rate Than July Increase

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Sales gains over the like period a year ago far exceeding those reported for June and July have been recorded so far this month by several of the more important chain store organizations. The first gains this year over 1932 occurred in the past two months, although the turn for the better first became perceptible in April.

While part of the gains now being recorded are the result of higher merchandise prices, the major portion represents substantial improvement in public confidence and purchasing power.

Returns from units operating in the middle West and South are especially good. It is in those territories that the buying wave has made the most progress and is currently showing the greatest momentum.

This is a reflection of the advance in raw cotton prices and the great increase in activities in cotton mill centers where buying has been practically at a standstill, except for bare necessities, for the past several years. Higher grain prices also have caused a revival of a long dormant purchasing power in the middle West.

2.9 Per Cent Gain in June

Of the urban centers, Chicago is making a notable record, reflecting in part the large number of buyers attracted by the Century of Progress exposition. Although the Atlantic coast territory is doing well, it is not demonstrating as sharp a recovery as other important territories.

July sales were the best in several years. An increase of 7.8 per cent was reported by the first 13 chain store and mail order organizations to publish monthly returns. This gain was on top of an increase of 2.9 per cent in June for 15 concerns excluding Sears, Roebuck & Co., whose business that month was adversely affected by a three weeks' delay in mailing its mid-summer catalogue.

Since early April there has been a steady improvement in the merchandising situation. Although decreases were the general rule for that month and May for the multiple store operators, the diminishing extent of the declines demonstrated that the trend for the better was rapidly asserting itself.

By June the betterment in purchasing power was such that of the first 16 concerns to report sales, eight showed increases and eight decreases. This was followed by a still greater headway in July, when 11 of the first 13 organizations to report showed sales gains.

Fourth Consecutive Rise

Illustrative of the proportion of the recovery of purchasing power, F. W. Woolworth's sales increase last month of 7.9 per cent was the largest monthly gain since April, 1930, and the second during the past two years. Likewise, the J. C. Penney Co., the largest of the specialty chains, turned its fourth consecutive monthly increase this year and reduced the accumulated sales decrease for the first seven months of 1933 to 4.8 per cent, from 9.6 per cent at the close of March. Penney's gain in July of 18.4 per cent, compared with 21.5 per cent in June, 14 per cent in May and 1.8 per cent in April. In March the decrease was 10.3 per cent.

In the grocery field Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., the largest chain store organization in the world, is reporting a sharp gain in volume. Last month its sales of $63,333,884 were only 1.2 per cent behind July, 1932, the smallest decline since April, 1931, when it amounted to 1.1 per cent.

Because of the slowing up in the rate of sales decline during the last several months and the outlook for a continued rise in the price of grocery merchandise, as a result of advancing commodity quotations, it is likely A. & P. will in August show its first year-to-year sales gain since September, 1930.

Brillo Manufacturing Co. Half Year Profit $78,416

Brillo Manufacturing Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, net profit of $78,416 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal, after allowing for dividend requirements at rate of $2 on the 26,370 no-par shares of Class A stock, to 32 cents a share on the 160,000 no-par common shares, compared with $57,671, or 19 cents a share on the common, in the first half of 1932.

For the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net profit was $38,977 after taxes and charges, equal to 16 cents a share on the common, compared with $39,439, or 16 cents a share, in the preceding quarter and $20,193, or 4 cents a share, in the June quarter of the previous year.

Current assets as of June 30, 1933, were $592,676 and current liabilities $87,181, compared with $585,663 and $85,998, respectively, on June 30 last year.

Utility Company Reports Loss

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—Central & Southwest Utilities Company reports for the quarter ended June 30 loss of $317,469 after charges, compared with loss of $371,575 in the preceding quarter, making loss for the six months $689,044. Depreciation charges of subsidiaries were increased $479,171 in the six months, of which one-half was made retroactive to the quarter ended March 31, 1933.

Crude Rubber Consumption Up

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—July consumption of crude rubber by manufacturers in the United States amounted to 36,194 long tons, compared with 29,976 tons in the like period of 1932, according to the Rubber Manufacturers' Association. The July consumption, however represented a decline from June, when it amounted to 51,336 tons.

Beet Sugar Distribution Off

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—United States beet sugar distribution for July amounted to 103,536 tons, raw sugar value, a decrease of 23,092 tons from the July, 1932, total, reports E. W. Dyer & Co.

Earnings of Western Union Expected to Equal $5 Share

$5,250,000 Net for the Year Would Compare With A Deficit for 1932—First Impetus Started With Bank Holiday—Out of Red Last March

Barring any severe slump in general business conditions, it is reasonable to expect Western Union Telegraph Company this year to show $5 to $6 a share earned on the 1,045,592 shares outstanding. This would mean net of between $5,250,000 and $6,300,000 for the year, compared with a deficit after fixed charges in 1932 of $842,595.

Since last March the telegraph communications companies, including cable lines, have enjoyed a volume of business beyond the earlier most optimistic expectations.

The usual seasonal slump, which ordinarily starts about June 15 and continues to its low point about the first week in August, has not been apparent to any great extent. The telegraph companies are now entering the season in which volume normally begins to pick up from the low summer level.

Recent report to stockholders for the six months to June 30, showing net income after all charges of $2,644,649, equivalent to $2.53 a share on the stock, compares with $346,257, or 33 cents a share, in the first half of 1932.

Impetus in Bank Holiday

The telegraph business, in a sad state early this year, with recurring deficits of large proportions, received its first impetus toward better earnings with the advent of the banking holidays. The banking holidays necessitated heavy transfers of cash all over the country and this factor was largely instrumental in turning a February deficit into a substantial profit for March. Shortly thereafter the earthquake in California resulted in a flood of messages which continued for nearly a week.

Western Union emerged from red figures early in March. March net profit, after all charges, was $657,835, compared with deficits of $546,364 and $444,104 in January and February, respectively.

Trends for 1933 and 1932

The following table shows the trend of gross and net for the first six months of this year, compared with the corresponding months of 1932:

	Gross earnings		Net aft. all chgs.	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Jan.	$8,770,174	$7,192,536	*$346,354	*$172,446
Feb.	8,543,383	7,021,380	*444,704	*45,574
Mar.	7,004,711	7,783,767	657,625	267,408
Apr.	6,336,007	7,070,691	†1,818,518	*18,671
May	7,259,151	7,050,709	1,606,774	*186,393
June	7,630,467	7,336,396	471,100	*37,470

*Deficit. †Includes special dividend of $13 a share declared by American District Telegraph Company amounting to $1,162,500.

A factor in consideration of earnings for the balance of this year is the rescinding of a 10 per cent wage reduction, applying from July 1.

The company also last week announced a bonus to employees amounting to $731,000, representing repayment of wage cuts in the first six months of 1933. This amount, however, was deducted from income for the six months and is not a future obligation.

Increased business generally, Washington's efforts toward control and stabilization of business and stock-market activity have all played an important rôle in bringing back the volume of the company's business.

Leased lines, largely to brokers, are an important adjunct to business, while the Teleregister Corporation, in which Western Union has an important interest, benefits directly from stock-market activity. This is in addition to operation of high-speed quotation tickers directly by Western Union.

The World's Business

Wheat Price Minimum

AS A result of grain price pegging, there has been practically no futures market for wheat this week. Speculators and brokers have been punished, but so has the grain trade, which has had no place to carry hedges. The futures market is a place where dealers in grain and flour, processors, and even farmers can protect themselves against fluctuations in the price of wheat by turning over the gamble of holding it to willing gamblers. It is highly improved and sensitive mechanism for taking care of one of the worst aspects of our present economy, the instability of commodity prices. When the Chicago market was inoperative, traders and hedgers turned to Winnipeg.

* * *

Telephone Dividend

So many guesses have been made by Wall Street houses that the $9 rate on American Telephone would be reduced that the Street has almost given up guessing what action the directors will take at today's meeting. This is one of the important items of market news on which there can never be an advance leak, as the directors undoubtedly do not know until the dividend meeting is in session what action will be taken. If they vote to continue the dividend, they will do so in the face of earnings which totaled only $5.92 last year and which were lower in the first half of this year than in the like period of last year. The company has never earned the equivalent of $9 a share on the present outstanding stock. The management has always striven for stability of the dividend and coldly turned down suggestions of an increase in the prosperous twenties. The hope is that the present rate can be maintained until earnings recover sufficient to keep it up and renew depleted cash. Speculative opinion, however, is that the dividend will eventually have to be reduced, and the current price of the stock, which now yields almost exactly 7 per cent, anticipates a reduction to an $8 rate.

* * *

Copper Inventories Down

Copper trade estimates indicate a reduction during July of 41,000 tons in world copper stocks, of which reduction 40,000 took place in the United States. Copper inventories increased steadily from the end of 1928 to the end of 1932, reaching a total of 800,000 tons. Reduction this year alone has been about 117,500 tons in the United States, a rather remarkable record and one which has been chiefly responsible for the recovery in copper prices from 5 cents to 9 cents in the last 12 months.

* * *

'Reported Net Income'

American Locomotive Company has nelped out its earnings report for the first half of this year by a bookkeeping adjustment which is wholly justifiable but which indicates the purely hypothetical nature of income statements. The company wrote down the value at which it carried its plants on its balance sheets. This permitted a reduction of $440,000 in the amount which it charged against income for depreciation of the plant. The smaller depreciation charges made the deficit for the period smaller. Economists have been in the habit of taking corporate income as a reliable concept with which to think about the social economy, but security analysts and investment news services have taken the more cautious and scientific step of quoting only "reported" net income. Obsolescence is generally included in depreciation, but the bookkeeper who could make a perfect guess as to the amount of obsolescence which should be charged against earnings in any year would have to own a real crystal ball. A record of business income over a period of years is only a record of bookkeepers' guesses.

* * *

Home Loan Banks

The state and metropolitan district offices of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation were opened in New York Monday with a flood of applicants for relief waiting at the door. This is the operation authorized by Congress at the last session as a relief to distressed home owners. The intention of the Government is to extend aid where the ordinary lending agencies are unable or unwilling to do so. This situation, one of the consequences of the distortions of prices and destruction of values possible with our present financial system, has been crying for assistance since the first year of the depression. The Home Loan Banking system, authorized by the Congress two years ago, failed to meet the situation adequately. It is questionable whether the present arrangement can do so either, although it can be of some temporary relief. It is estimated that the total home mortgages in the country are between twenty and twenty-five billion dollars, of which over half are said to be in default on one or more of their terms. The federal appropriation for this purpose is only two billion dollars.

H. M. P.

Trico Products Net For Quarter Equals $368,016

Trico Products Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net profit of $368,016 after charges and taxes, equal to 98 cents a share, compared with $170,756, or 46 cents a share in the preceding quarter and $244,145, or 65 cents a share, in the June quarter of the previous year.

For the six months ended June 30, net profit was $538,772 after charges and federal taxes, equal to $1.44 a share on 374,991 no-par shares of unrestricted stock, compared with $600,604, or $1.60 a share in the first half of 1932.

Anthracite Advances 50c Ton September 1

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16—Large anthracite companies are to advance price of so-called domestic sizes of coal 50 cents a ton at the mines Sept. 1. This will restore them to last winter's price basis, though they will be 75 cents to $1 below the level which obtained in the winter of 1931.

The sizes advanced are broken, egg, stove, chestnut and pea. They were reduced last spring $1 a ton and two advances were made later of 5 cents each July 1 and Aug. 1.

Robert Reis & Co. Sales Off

Gross sales of Robert Reis & Co. and subsidiaries for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, were $683,917, compared with $653,003 in the June quarter of 1932. For the six months ended June 30 last, gross sales totaled $936,097, compared with $1,224,313 in the first six months of 1932.

American Water Works Output

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—Electric production of the American Water Works & Electric Co. rose 48 per cent in the week ended Aug. 12 compared to the comparable period of 1932, the figures being 35,304,000 and 23,958,000 kilowatt hours.

Chicago Grain Mart Abandons Pegging Prices

First Day of Restriction Sees Only Three Trades —Daily Minimums

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade took no further action on the question of pegged minimum prices for grains lifted as of the close Tuesday. The range of prices will be five cents each way from Tuesday's close on wheat, rye and barley, four cents each way on corn, and three on oats.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—For the third consecutive session, wires into the Chicago Board of Trade were stilled Tuesday. Officially, the exchange was opened. Actually, it was virtually impossible to sell a bushel of grain for future delivery. A few brokers strolled idly around the almost tenantless grain pits. They had countless open selling orders. Buyers, however, were few.

A month ago a goodly share of the exchange's 1549 members jammed the wheat pit to bid their heads off for the grain. In a single day commissions from wheat alone were over $750,000. At the opening Saturday wheat prices hit the minimum restriction price set by the Board of Trade, effective until Aug. 15. Selling that drove prices down to these levels was predicated on the official statement that the pegs would be taken off after that date.

Three Transactions Tuesday

Monday's wheat trade consisted of six sales, all at minimums. Tuesday's business was even smaller, only three transactions having been recorded. Including trade in corn, oats, rye, barley and provision pits, it is unlikely that total brokerages Tuesday exceeded $500.

As Chicago prices hit the minimum, many large American operators caught with long positions they were unable to liquidate endeavored to protect themselves by taking a short position in Winnipeg.

Selling of this caliber drove prices off more than 7 cents at Winnipeg Saturday and more than 5 cents at the opening Monday. There was a modest recovery late Monday.

But to prevent recurrence of that kind of selling Wednesday—should Chicago prices open down the maximum daily fluctuation of 5 cents and cause buyers to back away further—officials of the Canadian exchange at a hurried meeting before their delayed opening Tuesday decided to set Monday night's closing prices as minimums at which grains there could be sold until further notice. All daily and weekly privileges in their indemnity market were also voided.

As a result, a heavy wave of short covering from American interests carried Winnipeg prices up more than 4 cents at the opening top figures. A recession of about 3 cents followed, but the market again assumed a firm tone later with good export demand reported.

More Confidence Noted

While it could not be said the grain-trading fraternity was overwhelmingly optimistic, there was a feeling of more confidence than for several days. Some large operators—caught short with a minimum price plug at Winnipeg, and long in Chicago, where removal restrictions might possibly leave the market open to distress selling—might elect to try to dump not only their Chicago long position but also assume a second Chicago short position, as a hedge against possible advances in Winnipeg, it was suggested.

Cash wheat was steady, with No. 1 hard quoted at 88 cents in Chicago, or close to the normal discount under September futures. Cash grain trading, however, was restricted by the uncertain outlook.

Canada's July Export Trade Up

OTTAWA, Aug. 16—Canadian export trade for July totaled $51,000,000, an increase of nearly $9,000,000 over the like 1932 month. Imports were valued at $35,000,000, about the same as last year. The favorable July trade balance last year was about $7,000,000 and in July of this year about $17,000,000.

Total favorable trade balance for four months was $40,000,000 and for the corresponding period in previous fiscal year exports and imports were practically of the same value of about $150,000,000.

Columbian Carbon Six Months' Net 90c a Share

Columbian Carbon Company and subsidiaries in preliminary statement for six months ended June 3, 1933, reports a net income of $486,300 after depreciation, depletion, federal taxes and minority interests, equal to 90 cents a share on the 538,420 no-par shares, compared with $469,945, or 87 cents a share, in the first half of 1932.

For the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net income was $243,967 after charges and taxes, equal to 45 cents a share, compared with $242,333 or 45 cents a share, in the preceding quarter and $191,991, or 36 cents a share, in the June quarter of previous year.

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U. S. Gold May Be Smelted in Canada

Ottawa, Aug. 16

THE Canadian Government Cabinet Council will rule on applications from United States and Alaskan gold mining companies, now before the Department of Finance, for permission to let in American gold ore and concentrates. It is believed highly probable the applications will be granted.

Should the council's decision be favorable, a large part of the $40,000,000 United States annual production of gold ore and concentrates might be smelted in Canada and the smelted product sold at the world price.

Smelting would be at the Trail plant of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, and at the northern Ontario smelting plants. The refining would be done at the Royal Mint at Ottawa.

The regulations of the Canadian mint would have to be broadened to include gold from imported ore.

Production Gain In Oklahoma Oil Is Substantial

110,400 Barrels Increase in August 12 Week—Gasoline Stocks Off

With a substantial temporary gain in Oklahoma, oil production rose sharply the week ended Aug. 12. American Petroleum Institute estimates production reached the highest since Nov. 2, 1929.

Output averaged 2,789,600 barrels daily, up 110,400 from the preceding week. Oklahoma, primarily Oklahoma City field, gained 96,150 to daily average of 664,600. As this is much in excess of the State's allowable of about 600,000 daily, a sharp reduction is likely this week.

California was up 13,900, following the recent trend, to 507,100 daily, while East Texas remained fairly constant at 583,300, up 1600. Total for the State was 1,191,650 daily, up 850.

Both motor fuel storage and refinery activity declined. Stocks of motor fuel were drawn on 1,300,000 barrels, to 51,167,000. Refinery storage dropped 621,000 to 27,955,000, while bulk terminal, in transit and pipe line stocks declined 679,000.

Refineries representing 92.2 per cent of capacity operate at 70.7 per cent running to stills 2,339,000 barrels daily, compared with 72 per cent the previous week, when runs were 2,382,000 daily.

A further seasonal increase of 476,000 barrels took place in combined gas and fuel oil storage, at 130,523,000. Cracked gasoline production by stills representing 95.1 per cent of charging capacity averaged 473,000 barrels daily, compared with 465,000 the week previous.

Imports of crude and fuel oil averaged 239,714 barrels a day last week, compared with 103,000 the previous week and 159,393 daily for four weeks ended Aug. 12.

U. S. Treasury Has Large Cash Account

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Uncle Sam had more cash in his pocket this morning than at any time except during the war.

There was $1,247,389,348 of spendable money in the Treasury. It got there through the sale of $1,189,901,650 of bonds and notes. This netted $389,755,150 to be spent on the Administration's recovery program after deducting refunding operations and payments of interest on the public debt.

There already was a balance of $757,634,198.

Hayes Body Corporation

DETROIT, Aug. 16—Hayes Body Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $99,928 after taxes, depreciation and interest, compared with net loss of $96,193 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $63,730 in the June, 1932, quarter. For the six months ended June 30 net loss was $196,121, compared with net loss of $183,327 in the first half of 1932.

Notable Increase In Newsprint For The Month of July

Production Gain Amounts to 19.7 Per Cent Over Like Month of 1932

Production of newsprint in the United States and Canada in July increased 19.7 per cent over the output in the like month last year, according to figures compiled by the Newsprint Service Bureau.

Output in Canada in July was 180,387 tons, compared with 171,419 tons in June and 142,497 tons in July last year, an increase of 37,896 tons, or 26.6 per cent.

Production in the United States in July was 79,482 tons, a gain of 4980 tons, or 6.6 per cent, over the 74,502 tons produced in July last year and comparing with 84,384 tons in June this year.

Production by mills in both countries was 259,869 tons in July, compared with 255,803 tons in June and 216,993 tons in July last year, an increase of 42,876 tons, or 1 per cent.

Mill stocks in the United States and Canada on Aug. 1 were 61,341 tons, compared with 65,198 tons on July 1 and 80,386 tons on Aug. 1 last year.

Shipments by Canadian mills were 181,658 tons, compared with 145,431 tons in July last year, an increase of 36,277 tons, or 24.9 per cent. Shipments from United States mills were 82,068 tons, a gain of 5211 tons, or 6.7 per cent, over shipments of 76,857 tons in July last year.

Shipments from mills in both countries in July were 263,726 tons, compared with 222,288 tons in July, last year, a gain of 41,438 tons, or 18.6 per cent.

Newsprint production in Canada in the first seven months of 1933 was 1,074,874 tons, compared with 1,142,558 tons in the elike period last year. In the United States in the same period production was 535,984 tons, compared 621,125 tons in the same period last year. Total production in both countries in seven months ended July 31 was 610,858 tons, compared with 1,763,683 tons last year.

Shipments from Canadian mills in the seven months were 1,074,788 tons, compared with 1,146,393 tons last year and shipments from United States mills during the period were 540,357 tons, compared with 620,311 tons last year, making total shipments from both countries 1,615,145 tons in the first seven months of the year compared with 1,766,604 tons last year.

Kreuger & Toll Gold Debenture Holders Get $25 on $1000

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Holders of 5 per cent secured sinking fund gold debentures of Kreuger & Toll Company are being notified by The Marine Midland Trust Company of New York, successor trustee, that on Sept. 1, 1933, it will pay $25 on account of each $1000 debenture and $12.50 on account of each $500 debenture outstanding. Debentures should be presented at the office of the trustee, room 822, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Holders of certificates of deposit of the protective committee headed by Grayson M.-P. Murphy will receive $22.50 on account of each $1000 debenture and $11.25 on account of each $500 debenture. A check representing this distribution will be mailed on Sept. 1 to each holder of a registered certificate of deposit at the close of business Aug. 29.

Holders of bearer certificates of deposit should communicate with the secretary of the committee, Tristan Antell, 52 Broadway, New York, for information as to the manner in which they may receive the distribution with respect to their certificates.

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Plymouth	"	4's	"	Nov. 1, 1936
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Swampscott	"	4½'s	"	Aug. 1, 1936
Wellesley	"	4's	"	Sept. 1, 1941 & 1942
West Springfield	"	4½'s	"	June 1, 1934 to 1936
Weymouth	"	4½'s	"	May 1, 1940 to 1944
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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Second Week in the Nursery

In response to many requests and to what seem: to be a recognized need, we are printing on the five Wednesdays in August a series of practical articles on the care and feeding of infants from birth to the end of their first year. These articles are written by a nurse who has made special study of the problems faced by the many young mothers with whom she has come in contact in her professional work.

The Baby's First Year—3

By IDA B. CLARK

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BY THE end of the seventh day you can usually determine whether the mother will be able to feed the baby, and often the mother will have expressed her views on the subject before that time. Not all mothers seem qualified to feed their babies as they are so busy with outside affairs, have too many demands on their time in the home or else lack the essential thing. Without a doubt, the baby thus fed is a much better sleeper at first and the mother who can do it has a restful happy baby. Nearly every mother can nurse her baby for 10 days and that gives the person caring for the baby an opportunity to begin gradually to substitute artificial food of which we will speak later.

When the food supply has been well established, which is about the end of the twelfth day, begin to lower the temperature of the room by opening the window while the baby sleeps. Previous to this, the room has been aired while the baby was being fed unless it has been warm weather so the windows could be open and still maintain the right temperature. Gradually continue to allow more and more air until at the end of the six weeks they are accustomed to the normal temperature.

Use the straight bands until the navel is healed and there ceases to be any discharge on the compress used—which is about the fourth week. Then put on the shoulder-bands which are worn until the beginning of the third summer. The long bootees are worn night and day as they keep the feet warm while the baby is on the chamber and no baby will sleep well if its feet are cold. Be careful to keep the baby well covered with a blanket while it is sitting on the chamber. The use of the rubber triangles saves much washing of bedding as well as keeping the dress, gertrudes and blankets dry.

Of course, the general idea is that all the faculties are dormant at birth, and it is most interesting to watch the unfoldment of these and to note the pleasure the baby evinces when it finds it can make a cooing sound. By the end of the second week, it is quite apparent that they are attempting to imitate the motions of the mouth of the person who is caring for them. You smile and the baby will smile. Give the baby a word of praise and it will act very much pleased.

The baby should sleep 20 hours out of the 24 for the first six weeks, and from the sixth week until the sixth month 18 hours out of the 24. They will do this if the three physical essentials for a good baby are maintained: dry, warm and well-fed.

A Well-Fed Baby

How are you going to determine if the baby is well fed? The following are some of the earmarks of the hungry baby:

1. Usually sleeps well during the day and after 6 o'clock in the evening is wakeful and continues thus until far into the night, often not quieting down into a restful sleep until 3 o'clock in the morning. By that time it is filled up and all prepared for another day of sleep while the mother has to spend her day in work.
2. If it will go to sleep in the arms and the minute it is laid down the little eyes pop open.
3. Loss of weight.
4. Restless sleep and being disturbed by the slightest sound.
5. Mouthing around and grabbing for everything that comes near the mouth.
6. If the movements are thin and watery or perhaps no movement at all for 24 hours.
7. Sucking the thumb or hands.
8. Waking ahead of schedule all the time.

By all means see that the food problem is adjusted at once if your baby is hungry, for the baby cannot be rightly trained with such a condition existing. It is most unhappy and so are the members of the household.

When people come to see the new baby, leave it in its bed and let them see it asleep. At this period they look more attractive if asleep and surrounded by blankets and pillows of pastel shades interspersed with white. A few little touches add much to the general appearance. No one makes so many sacrifices as the parents, for often they would like to break in upon the schedule, but they know it will not do. The best place for the baby during the first year is right in the home and its usual surroundings.

Care of the Skin

Up to this time the baby has been given an oil bath each day after its regular bath in order to keep the skin soft as it is made for living in water and will crack open if too dry. At the end of the second week this begins to come off naturally beginning with the feet and hands. Many mothers become concerned because along about the fourth week little red spots sometimes appear on the face. This is only the face clearing up and leaves the skin soft and velvety such as babies should have. The head is the last to clear. Each day wash the head with soap and water, dry it well and comb the hair in the wrong direction with the fine-toothed comb. After the bath is finished and the hair thoroughly dried, comb it again. If this method is pursued, there need be no trouble with an accumulation on the top of the head which is termed "cradle-cap." By the end of the fourth week, the oil bath is given only twice a week and entirely discontinued at the end of the sixth.

The baby remains dressed the same both day and night until the beginning of the third week. Before the 5 p. m. feeding lay the baby on the bathinette or bed in a warm room. Remove the dress and gertrude, wash the face, hands and buttocks and let it kick for a few minutes. Put the hands under its arms with the fingers supporting the back of the neck and head. Slowly bring it to a standing position, then let it down slowly. Put on the night-gown and after it is fed put in its bed. In another week add another exercise. Lay the baby down on its stomach, put your left hand under its chest and your right hand against the soles of its feet and let it rise to a standing position. Let it down again. Later let creep by placing the hands as for the second exercise. After a time let it take a few steps when in the standing position. People may say that these exercises will have a tendency to make the baby bow-legged. This is not true as it makes the legs very sturdy and strong. Bow-legs are usually caused by lack of nutritious food, or too long wearing of bulky diapers.

Babies do not cry just to be held neither do they possess violent tempers as many people seem to think. At first crying is their only mode of expressing a need and if not attended to, they become frantic and many times go to sleep from sheer exhaustion. This is not a happy frame of mind for any child to go to sleep and has a tendency to ruin the disposition. Why not try the following method instead of letting it cry? After the baby has been fed and made comfortable, leave it alone. Should it begin to cry, let it cry for five minutes—count the time by the clock for it will seem an eternity to you—then go in and make it comfortable again and perhaps give it a little drink of water, leaving it in its bed all the time, then go out again. It may cry for a few minutes and then go to sleep unless it is a hungry baby.

If there are any questions please address the Editor of the Women's pages.

Left—The Christian Science Monitor—Ewing Galloway. Right—H. Armstrong Roberts.

It Is Most Interesting to Watch the Unfoldment of the Faculties

Shoes for Our Children

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE first thought in the purchase of a child's shoe should be good fit; the next thought is wearability. It may be interesting to mothers and dads, who so often ask the question: "Will this shoe wear well?" to learn that makers of quality shoes for children spend more money for one sole than is spent for two pairs of soles of a woman's shoe of similar value. A youngster will wear out more shoe leather in one week's time than a woman will wear out in two months.

One of the most vulnerable parts of a child's shoe is the tip, and with this in mind, and also because of its good appearance, sharkskin has been chosen to withstand the most strenuous abuse that the child can give the toes of his oxfords. The writer has seen the shark skin tip of a shoe pounded for several minutes on a hard wood surface without in the least affecting the surface; it is the modern and more attractive successor to the old copper tip, and every bit as knockproof.

Children's shoes are now made in widths of C, D, and E; heels are made more narrow and shapely, and the arch of the foot is so supported from underneath by the shoe that the entire structure of the body is given a substantial foundation; soles are flexible.

Fitting Correctly

An important point to remember is that children's feet are constantly developing, and that growth continues until the child is from 12 to 14 years of age. Therefore, the slogan in the footwear field for the youngsters is—"Construct Correctly and Fit Correctly, in Conformity with the Growing Foot."

A child's foot is much different from the mature, curving, foot. It is usually recognized that baby's foot is best encased in roomy leather shoes, with the slightest suggestion of contour, but when sizes of 6 to 8 and 8½ to 12, are reached, mother and dad sometimes forget and fit the child with shoes that are too short. It is better to buy but one pair at a time, and replace it with another pair within a few months, even if not scuffed out, than to purchase several pairs at a time, with the thought that because they may be "a bargain," they will last for a whole year. Children do not outwear shoes as much as they outgrow them.

Oxfords and Patent Leathers

The welt oxford of medium to very dark brown leather will be the outstanding number in juvenile styles this autumn. The newest thing is the Kiltie tongue with buckle strap. This pattern will be made in a wide range of sizes—from those of the four- and five-year-olds to those for the Modern Miss, in size 9. (In children's shoes, one cannot always judge the size of the feet by the age of the child, and therefore, manufacturers recognized as specialists make about five sizes over each age.) Prong buckles are especially desirable for children's shoes, and are used extensively on the new creations. For the smaller child, white, or natural, washable elk is sure to be much favored; in the larger sizes, the sturdy tan and brown elk oxfords will be much in evidence.

Elk is not the skin of the huge-antlered "Monarch of the Forest," but a calfskin, tanned to resemble elk. It is soft and pliable and withstands scuffing.

Another old favorite, but one which will be as dressy as ever for the girl or young boy, is the patent leather one-strap. The junior misses' shoes, in sizes 3½ to 8, will feature as smart styles in straps and oxfords some reptiles and suedes, as well as brown leathers and combinations of reptile in the newer shades.

The moccasin again appears as one of the tots, as also for the modern miss; it has rubber, as well as leather, soles. The crepe soled brogue oxford appears in the 12½ to 3 (children's) size range.

Serviceable Materials

The favorite color is a deep brown. Plain toe types are also much in evidence, and a few novelties will be shown in the Prince-of-Wales ties. There will undoubtedly be a place for early autumn wear for sandals in service calf material, more particularly in the 8½ to 12 (children's) size ranges. White leathers in buckskin, elkskin, kid, and calf, up to size 12 (children's range) are recommended for third material consideration (elk and patent leathers being first and second recommendation) for school and sportswear, and as second choice in the quality group (patent leather, first) for dress occasions, in children's sizes up to 3.

In service calf, also, is an outstanding buckle oxford with a flat, one inch heel, designed for all-round sports wear. Very attractive are the brown suede dress ties, trimmed with calfskin and calfskin lacings, in the modern misses' and junior misses' range of sizes.

There are wing tips, gypsy seams, and perforations, galore. Leather tassels give a graceful finish to leather laces. In the modern miss range one may note for fall all of those more mature styles which can be fitted to the requirements of the juvenile, making the foot look not only youthful, but very modish.

Child's Footwear Wardrobe

A child's footwear wardrobe might appropriately consist of a pair of brown elk oxfords for general wear; a pair of patent leather one-straps for party wear; a rubber shoe in the new satin finish, a corduroy, soft soled slipper, for home, or for school dormitory wear; and a dozen or more pairs of lisle, or rayon and wool, or rayon and cotton, or pure wool hosiery.

For an all-leather shoe ensemble, an eight-year-old girl, daughter of a shoeman, will be shod for fall with a pair of brown elk welt oxfords for school; a pair of brown calf welt oxfords with sharkskin tips for play; a pair of patent leather one straps for dress, and a pair of strap alligator slippers for less formal wear.

HELEN M. HANEY.

Men's Shoes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Suede leather in shades of cinnamon and gunmetal is combined with dark brown, or black calf for men's shoes for autumn. Grained leathers often show the flesh side for the vamp, quarter, and upper of the shoe, and the grainside of the skin for the tip and "foxing."

Blucher oxfords of Scotch-grained leathers, with thick soles and heavy stitching, are offered for country sportswear. Many bal oxfords of smooth calf, detailed with light stitching, are also noted among the new models displayed. Prominent in men's shoe lines for fall are narrower-toed lasts of custom appearance. A few plain-toed shoes, among which southern ties are ever popular sellers, will be in good taste for the months ahead.

Materials include boarded, pliable leathers, in addition to the usual showing of grained leathers, among which, Scotch grains in browns, are expected to predominate. Black leathers will probably be as popular as ever. Scotch grains are featuring "apron" patterns effectively. The toes of the shoes are plain, thus giving greater prominence to the contrasting leathers of the aprons—as, for instance, a heavy brown Scotch grain shoe with slightly lighter, or darker, plain brown calf apron. (An apron is a band, or strap, extending from ball to ball of the foot, usually made of contrasting leather to that used in the shoe itself. It is ordinarily one to two-and-one-half inches in width.) These plain-toe apron patterns are made with heavy crêpe rubber soles, and also with leather soles. The pattern with leather soles is considered one of the best selling models for fall.

The Christian Science Monitor

THREE-PIECE ENSEMBLE

Particularly Suitable for the College Girl

This smart everyday suit makes one think of the golden hours of early autumn in quadrangle and along the college walks. It is fashioned of fawnsuede, the new combination chardonize yarn and Australian wool. The blouse with the stock scarf is white. The jacket is a deep brown with revers and cuffs of the same material stripes in a light tan. The skirt is also brown with tan stripes.

For the Picnic Basket

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Potato Salad Number 1

Cream together
4 medium-large boiled potatoes and
3 heaping tablespoonfuls of mustard sauce; add
1 tablespoon of vinegar. Work mixture to a smooth paste; then add
½ cup of chopped sweet cucumber pickles
2 chopped hard-boiled eggs. Onion and celery if desired. Salt and pepper to taste. If more liquid is needed to give right consistency, add more vinegar and mustard.

Potato Salad Number 2

Slice four medium-large boiled potatoes, add ½ cup of chopped celery. In a double boiler mix the following:
Juice of 1½ lemons, also the grated rind of two lemons
2 egg yolks mixed with ½ cup of water
¼ teaspoon vinegar
¼ teaspoon mustard sauce
¼ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons sugar
add another ½ cup of water, and a pinch of flour if needed to thicken. Cook until it begins to thicken. Remove from fire and pour over potato mixture. Serve either hot or cold.

Ham Loaf

Mix through a meat grinder
1½ pounds of raw ham and
1½ pounds of fresh pork. Add
2 eggs
1 cup of bread crumbs
1 cup milk.
Form loaf; sprinkle over with 1 cup of brown sugar blended with 1½ teaspoons of dry mustard. Bake 1½ hours in a moderate oven. Baste often with the sugar and mustard dripping.
For the dressing for ham loaf whip together
1 cup of rich cream
½ cup horse radish.
Serve with loaf as dressing.

Picnic Cookies

½ pound butter
½ pound sugar
½ pound flour
1 egg
1 teaspoon vanilla
Throw all into a bowl; let stand for about one hour. Then work together with your hands.
Grease pan lightly with butter. Spread and flatten mixture with your hands. Glaze the top with egg white. Sprinkle over with a mixture as follows: 2 tablespoons sugar and 1 teaspoon cinnamon. Bake slowly in moderate oven.

Peanut Cookies

Cream together
1 cup shortening
1 cup brown sugar
1 cup peanut butter
2 eggs well beaten
2½ cups flour
2 level teaspoons soda. Roll ¼ inch thick. Bake in moderate oven.

A Unique Ring

A unique and very attractive ring selling for a trivial price is exclusively fashioned of a dark blue composition. At the point where a setting and a stone are usually introduced, this design merely expands, achieving proportions similar to a man's seal ring, and along this expansion are sunk 20 bright little detached brilliants.

Field Flowers

Bunches of crystal and galalith blossoms in many colors, sometimes set in silver, sometimes in gold, make delightful brooches and pins in this season of field flowers.

Quick Skirt-Hem Marking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Active children sometimes become impatient when obliged to stand long minutes while skirt hems are tediously marked with measure and pins. Mothers who do children's sewing at home will appreciate this device, as much as will the fractious young models:

Chalk entirely around the yardstick, on both ends, as many inches from the ends, as the desired distance from the floor to the bottom of the skirt. Rub the chalk from one edge or side of the yardstick onto the skirt. Have the model turn a few inches, and rub the chalk from the next side of the stick onto the skirt. Continue thus with all four chalked edges of one end of the stick. Reverse the stick and repeat with the chalked edges on the opposite end.

By previously measuring or dividing the circumference of the skirt into eight approximately equal portions, the entire hem may be adequately marked with the eight original chalkings of the yardstick, and so quickly done that even the most active child will be able to stand quietly, interested in the proceedings.

"Two Means Three"

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RECENTLY I was invited to an afternoon affair in a town where I do not know very many people and am not acquainted with the social customs of the place. A friend who has lived there for some time was to accompany me.

On the day previous to the event to which we were looking forward I said to my friend, "I will call for you about 1:45. The program is scheduled for 2 o'clock." "Oh," she replied, "that is what they say, but in this town 2 means 3."

I found that her statement was true. We arrived "promptly"—according to local custom, at 2:45—and were almost the only persons present. At 3:15 the guests began to arrive and at 3:30 the program commenced.

In a confidential chat with another friend that afternoon I mentioned that I had arrived rather earlier than most of the others and she said, "Well, we always set the time at least an hour earlier than we expect people, so that they won't be later than the time we really do expect them." This is a course of reasoning which I have not been able to follow very successfully.

In thinking over the kind of clock philosophy which obtains in that town I have hit upon a solution which seems to me to explain why 2 means 3. It is this. There is no woman's club there.

One of the virtues which has been strengthened until it has become a fixed habit in club circles is that of promptness. In club programs, committee meetings, and convention gatherings, 2 means 2, and it does not stretch itself even to the extent of meaning 2:10.

I well remember attending, a few years ago, a state convention of women's clubs. The program was a very full one, with many speakers of national and international reputation, who had splendid messages to deliver. It was important that the schedule be carried on exactly as outlined. The presiding officer was a woman who, in the words of one of her department chairmen, "wielded a mean gavel."

One of the speakers on an afternoon program was a congressman from that State. He took a long, tiresome, overnight trip from Washington to address the women of his State. His train was a little late and he arrived at the convention hall a few minutes after the hour for which his talk was scheduled. When he began to speak he made the mistake so often made by men when they are addressing gatherings of women; he felt that he had to distribute a cluster of verbal bouquets. He called the women "ladies," which is not the surest road to the attention of club women. He told them how handsome they were, and how embarrassed he felt in their presence.

After about 15 minutes of "sweet nothings" he got down to business and was in the midst of a stirring address on public affairs, in which the women were tremendously interested, when the time allotted to him was over. The next speaker was on the platform, he might have another engagement immediately following that one, there could be no delays. The president arose and stood beside the Congressman until he realized that she was, in that way, calling his attention to the fact that he must bring his remarks to a close.

A bit nonplused, he hesitated for a second, and then gallantly remarked to the audience that he wished their president might be allowed to conduct the affairs of Congress for a term. One wonders if he realized that he had wasted 15 minutes of valuable time at the beginning of his address.

If you happen to live in a town where 2 means 3, organize a woman's club. Send some delegates to a convention. In a very short time 2 will mean 2, and promptness will become a habit which will conserve time and patience for everyone concerned.

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Mrs. Moody Not Exerted in Her Opening Match

Helen Jacobs Also Makes Good Start in Women's National Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. made her first playing appearance at Forest Hills Stadium, scene of so many of her triumphs, in the last two years, and without undue exertion scored a victory in the opening round of the forty-sixth annual United States women's lawn tennis championship, defeating Dr. Esther Bartosh of Los Angeles, who was making her first appearance there, 6—1, 6—2. She did not appear to be handicapped in any way, and covered court with even more than her old-time vigor.

Helen H. Jacobs, the present champion, also made a fine start in defense of her title, though her opponent, Eunice E. Dean of San Antonio, Texas, was obviously awed by the surroundings, and failed to get a game.

All the British seeded players and the other six of the Americans selected came through with victories, though in two cases their opponents took a set. Dorothy E. Round, the British ace, was slow at the start of her match with Eugenie Sampson of Winnetka, Ill., and the latter won the first set, 6—4, when Miss Round served a double fault at set point. But though Miss Sampson continued to display good tennis, Miss Round won the next three games after Miss Sampson was within a point of taking each, and then ran away with the match, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2. Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, the former Marjorie K. Gladman, also lost a set to Dorothea Swartz, another of the Pacific coast newcomers, but won by a score of 6—1, 2—6, 6—3.

Theodosia Smith, the added player who filled the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Joanna O. Palfrey, justified her promotion by defeating Mrs. Gladys T. Hawk, one of the elder players of the game, of the home club, 6—3, 6—0, and will be introduced into the stadium today, when she meets another elder star, Mrs. L. R. C. Michell, the former Peggy Saunders, who came over with the British Wightman Cup team this year.

Today will also bring another famous player of many seasons into the play, when Elizabeth M. Ryan, the former partner of Suzanne Lenglen and one of the best doubles players in the world, will pair with Mrs. Moody in the opening match of the doubles, opposing Mrs. William V. Hester, the former Lillian Scharman, and Florence S. LeBoutillier, in the third match of the day in the stadium. Miss Ryan is not entered in the singles, but her play at Rye last week, when she won the doubles with Frieda James of England, has caused great interest in her partnership with Mrs. Moody. Miss Round, Sarah H. Palfrey, and Alice I. Marble, will also make stadium appearances, with the latter having Virginia B. Rice, the Bostson player, for her opponent, while Marjorie L. Sachs will oppose Miss Palfrey. The summary:

United States Women's Championship Tennis Singles—First Round

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., San Francisco, defeated Dr. Esther Bartosh, Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—2.

Grace P. Surber, New York, defeated Katharine Winthrop, Ipswich, Mass., 6—2, 6—2.

Theodosia Smith, Pasadena, defeated Mrs. Gladys T. Hawk, Forest Hills, 6—3, 6—0.

Mrs. L. R. C. Mitchell, England, defeated Barbara Stoddard, Manhasset, 6—1, 6—3.

Baroness Levi, New York, defeated Bernice Ayer, Lake Bluff, Ill., 6—2, 6—0.

Cecelia Riegel, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Bernard F. Stenz, New York, 6—4, 6—2.

Bonnie R. Miller, Beverly Hills, Calif., defeated Alice C. Francis, Orange, 7—5, 8—6.

Mary F. Heeley, England, defeated Norma Taubele, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, defeated Margaret F. Cluett, Troy, N. Y., 6—0, 6—1.

Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Virginia Ellis, Harvard, Mass., 8—6, 6—2.

Mrs. R. H. Morris, Cohasset, Mass., defeated Louise M. Hofmeister, Chicago, 6—4, 6—2.

Mrs. Gershon Hirsch, White Plains, N. Y., defeated Elizabeth Gorham, Buffalo, 6—0, 6—0.

Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Virginia Cross, Providence, R. I., 6—0, 6—1.

Beatrice Bryan, Memphis, Tenn., defeated Millicent Hirsh, New York, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

Elizabeth Deike, Altadena, Calif., defeated Beatrice Symons, Toronto, 7—5, 6—2.

Betty M. Nuthall, England, defeated Jane Sharp, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—3.

Helen H. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Eunice E. Dean, San Antonio, Texas, 6—0, 6—0.

Kathryn Pearson, Houston, Texas, defeated Charlotte U. Darling, Philadelphia, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5.

Mrs. DeLloyd Thompson, Washington, Penna., defeated Anne Page, Philadelphia, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Freida James, England, defeated Jean A. Burritt, Toronto, 6—3, 6—3.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Ruby C. Bishop, Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. Henry C. Brunie, White Plains, N. Y., defeated Anne C. Parry, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—2.

Mrs. William V. Hester, Glen Cove, defeated Eliza P. Coxe, Asheville, N. C., 6—4, 6—2.

Margaret C. Scriven, England, defeated Clare Smith, Pine Orchard, Conn., 6—0, 6—1.

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Florence S. LeBoutillier, Westbury, N. Y., 6—0, 7—5.

Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., defeated Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kan., 6—1, 4—6, 7—5.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., defeated Helen E. Germaine, New York, 6—3, 6—0.

Joan C. Ridley, England, defeated Helen L. Jones, Boston, Mass., 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, East Orange, defeated Dorothea Swartz, San Francisco, 6—1, 2—6, 6—3.

Frances S. Herron, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. Jean Artzberger, Pittsburgh, 6—2, 6—2.

Edith Moore, Montclair, N. J., defeated Esther Daly, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—0.

Dorothy E. Round, England, defeated Eugenie Sampson, Winnetka, Ill., 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	83	40	.675
Minneapolis	69	59	.539
Indianapolis	64	58	.525
St. Paul	65	63	.508
Toledo	59	65	.476
Louisville	58	65	.472
Milwaukee	53	71	.427
Kansas City	49	79	.383

Results Aug. 15

Kansas City 9, Toledo 1.
Minneapolis 13, Louisville 6.
Indianapolis 10, St. Paul 7 (13 innings).
Columbus 8, Milwaukee 4.
Milwaukee 10, Columbus 8.

Larchmont Y. C. Leads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 16—With three of the five-series yacht races for the Atlantic class junior championship of Long Island Sound completed, the Larchmont Yacht Club is leading with 37 points to its credit, while the Black Rock Club, defending champions, are second with 25 points.

Pasadena Wins the U. S. Lawn Bowling Title at Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 16 — Pasadena (Calif.) Lawn Bowling Club, skipped by Albert Dehner, captured the Robertson trophy and the championship of the United States at the sixteenth annual to r. nent of the American Lawn Bowling Association, here, yesterday. In the final on the Jackson Park links they defeated the Chicago Lawn Bowling quartet, skipped by S. A. Tullo h. They had to play two extra ends to win, 24 to 19.

The Chicago team held a one-point lead in the twentieth end, 19 to 18. In the twenty-first, Pasadena tied the score at 19-all. In the twenty-second the Californi ns laid three bowls inside, and appeared to have the match won. Tulloch, however, killed the end with a fast-running shot that scattered the bowls. Chicago again tried the running shots, but missed in the twenty-third, and Pasadena won by five shots.

The championship team was composed of Albert Dehner, skip, and Mendel F., W. D. H. D. and James A. Kennedy. Chicago' team, led by S. A. Tulloch, had Hugh Dunlop, John McKenzie and David Reese. The summary:

Third Round

S. A. Tulloch, Chicago, defeated J. J. Shaylor, Essex County, N. J., 18 to 16.
William McPhail, Buffalo, defeated R. W. Whitehead, Milwaukee, 20 to 12.
Robert Savage, Chicago, defeated M. McArthur, Chicago, 22 to 11.
Albert Dehner, Pasadena, defeated W. H. Johnson, Buffalo, 16 to 10.

Semifinal Round

Tulloch defeated McPhail, 19 to 11.
Dehner defeated Savage, 14 to 13.

Final Round

Dehner defeated Tulloch 24 to 19.

Miller Takes Lead In Open Archery

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—Ralph R. Miller Jr. of Seattle, Wash., United States archery champion today threatened to add the Century of Progress open title to his collection. This 17-year-old boy claimed first place with 1323 points, displacing William Brink of Chicago, who led the first day's shoot. Brink holds second with 1256 points.

Exceptional marksmanship won the women's title for Dorothy Duggan of Greenwich, Conn., former national champion and last week's national runnerup. She hit 72 times in 72 shots in yesterday's Columbia Round, 24 arrows each at 30, 40, and 50 yards, respectively. She scored 608 points of a possible 548. Her sister, Alice, likewise hit the target 72 times, but her score was not so good.

Dorothy Duggan captured the title with a total of 1674. Isopheene Swendsen of St. Paul, Minn., who made 71 hits, finished second with 1557 points.

John Robson of Portland, Ore., won the junior crown with 2292 points. The summary:

Century of Progress Open Archery Championship—Men's Event

	Points
Ralph R. Miller Jr., Seattle, Wash.	1323
William Brink, Chicago	1256
Frank Breest, Fullerton, Calif.	1062
R. H. Collins, Tulsa, Okla.	1005
L. Alexander, Seattle, Wash.	898
William Ostlund, Chicago	833
J. J. Messick, Chicago	785
Dr. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Penna.	774
K. Hazeldine, Terre Haute, Ind.	773
John G. Brink Jr., Chicago	716
J. G. Brink, Chicago	658
L. R. Stoneman, Chicago	642
Harry Lauder, Berwin, Ill.	516
R. R. Bush, Chicago	453
George Devine, Berwin, Ill.	420
R. A. Brandt, Tulsa, Okla.	390
Henry Morris, Chicago	272
S. T. Baker, Chicago	203
Henry West, Chicago	133

Women's Event

Dorothy Duggan, Greenwich, Conn.	1674
Isopheene Swendsen, St. Paul	1557
Alice Duggan, Greenwich, Conn.	1356
Mrs. R. A. Weber, Chicago	1259
Harriet Case, Chicago	1145
Mrs. E. E. Enos, Chicago	1131
Ruby East, Terre Haute, Ind.	1076
Dorothy Daley, Chicago	998
Marie Klopsteg, Evanston, Ill.	912
Alida Cook, Chicago	888
Ann Long, Chicago	821
Katherine Middleton, Chicago	637

Schooner Trophy Won By Brooks's Mary Rose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Aug. 16—Owing to the long-drawn-out race from Vineyard Haven on Monday, in which some of the smaller craft did not reach the finish line until early morning the next day, Commodore Junius S. Morgan decided to call off the scheduled run to Gloucester yesterday and ordered the fleet to prepare for a 45-mile race today across Massachusetts Bay to Marblehead.

It was well that no race was attempted yesterday for there was only a semblance of a breeze all day long in Cape Cod Bay, and had the yachts started they would probably have spent another night battling against light airs and calms.

As was anticipated, the Commodore Cup for sloops in the run round Cape Cod on Monday was won by Frederick H. Prince's Weetamoe which beat Vanitie 1h., 15m., 25s. in corrected time. The schooner trophy was captured by Harold W. Brooks's Mary Rose.

The race committee planned to send the yachts away on the race today from the bell buoy off Long Point and finish them at a run buoy a mile from Marblehead Rock. The distance is slightly more than 45 miles, and Vanitie will have to allow Weetamoe 6m. 29s.

One of the interesting features of the cruise this year is the strength of the so-called cruising boats, which for the first time have been classed in divisions, with seven schooners in one and four sl s in the other. All these cruisers are equipped with power, which, of course, is not used in the race. A special measurement rule is used for this class of boats, and apparently is working out satisfactorily.

The fleet will spend only one night in Marblehead, and will then head back across Cape Cod Bay for the canal and Newport.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Knoxville	29	19	.604
New Orleans	29	21	.580
Memphis	25	23	.521
Nashville	24	23	.511
Little Rock	26	26	.500
Birmingham	22	25	.468
Chattanooga	24	28	.462
Atlanta	18	32	.360

Results Aug. 15

Nashville 5, New Orleans 4 (10 innings).
Little Rock 6, Atlanta 4.
Little Rock 4, Atlanta 1.
Knoxville 7, Memphis 5.
Knoxville 2, Memphis 1.
Birmingham 11, Chattanooga 6.

Vines Defeats R. N. Williams 2d In Casino Tennis

Gregory S. Mangin Defeats British Davis Cup Player 6—2, 6—1

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., national and defending champion in the Newport Casino tennis tournament, today advanced to the fourth round with a decisive 6—1, 6—3 victory over R. Norris Williams 2d, of Philadelphia, who won a national title here almost 20 years ago.

Vines, who has won the last two Casino competitions, appeared to have his game on the up-grade as he humbled his veteran rival, whose service was out of control during all the match, although he managed to carry six of the 16 games to deuce.

Vines had great success with his drop shots and he piled up a total of 14 placements when Williams persisted in charging the net. The titlist wound up the match in speedy order with a total of 16 earned points to 12 and 32 errors, 19 of which were nets, against 48 for Williams, who had the high total of seven double faults for the 16-game match.

Gregory S. Mangin, of Newark, N. J., national indoor champion, entered the round of 16 with a 6—2, 6—1 victory over H. G. N. Lee, British Davis Cup player. Lee was the eighth Englishman to meet defeat in two days and left E. R. Avory as the sole foreign threat in the tournament.

Another seeded player dropped out of the tournament when Sidney B. Wood Jr. of New York twisted an ankle chasing a drive and defaulted to George M. Lott Jr., Davis Cup doubles ace, with their match at one set all. Wood, fifth in the draw, managed to gain the first set at 8—6, aided by a lucky net corder that broke Lott's service in the thirteenth game. Wood met with his injury while holding his first service in the second set, and Lott had an easy time sweeping in at 6—1.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Davis Cup veteran, who was runnerup to Vines here last year, had an easy trip into the round of eight with a 6—4, 6—0 victory overy C. Gene Mako, junior star from Los Angeles. Allison played in cautious fashion to force the vital service break in the opening set and then cut loose with all of his stuff in the second set.

Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta moved into the same bracket with Vines by defeating John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, seeded tenth and last, 6—0, 7—5. Keith Gledhill of Santa Barbara, California, was leading the field when he out-battled Edward Jacobs of Baltimore for a 6—4, 6—4 victory that placed him in the fifth round.

Manuel Alonzo, former Spanish Davis Cup player, had five match points against Lester R. Stoefen of California, who was seeded sixth, but was finally overcome, 9—11, 7—5, 11—9, in a three-hour battle.

After winning the long first set battle, Alonzo started running behind and he trailed until the tenth game of the third set, when he overcame a 5—4 game lead and a 40—15 point margin with a streak that gave him 11 consecutive points and a 6—5 game lead and a 40-love start in the twelfth, which he lost, after having three match points.

In the eighteenth game, with Alonzo leading 9—8 against service, he had two more match points but the Californian put on a furious finishing drive and captured the fourth round match by sweeping 12 of the last 13 points.

Four other seeded players also gained the round of eight during the morning play. Francis X. Shields of New York eliminated Ted Avory, last of England's large team, 7—5, 6—0; Frank A. Parker, young Milwaukee star, defeated Joseph L. Coughlin of San Francisco, 6—2, 6—4; Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., topped Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, 6—4, 6—4 and Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, overcame R. Berkeley Bell, leader of the rapidly spreading tennis shorts movement, 6—3, 8—6. The summary:

Second Round

R. Norris Williams 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Casper Nannes, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

Sidney B. Wood Jr. New York, defeated F. H. D. Wilde, England, 1—6, 8—6, 6—3.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Thomas Flynn, Bay Side, L. I., 6—4, 6—1.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., defeated Sam Lee, Berkeley, Calif., 6—4, 6—3.

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated Sidney Legendre, New Orleans, 7—5, 6—0.

Third Round

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—3.

C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated Eugene H. McCauliff, Yonkers, N. Y., 6—4, 6—2.

Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated Edward W. Burns, New York, 8—10, 6—2, 6—2.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., 6—4, 1—6, 6—1.

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated Karl F. Kamrath, Texas, 6—4, 6—3.

Manuel Alonso, New York, defeated Herbert L. Bowman, New York, 6—2, 6—4.

Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, defeated Frank Bowden, New York 6—2, 6—4.

Joseph L. Coughlin, San Francisco, defeated J. Gordon Douglas, Newport, 6—3, 6—0.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Douglas G. Freshwater, England, 6—0, 6—0.

Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, defeated Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., 6—4, 8—6.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Peter S. Young, England, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

E. R. Avory, England, defeated Martyn Buxby, Miami, Fla., 2—6, 6—3, 10—8.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, defeated R. Norris Williams 2d, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—3.

Bryant M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, defeated John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 6—0, 7—5.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated H. G. N. Lee, England, 6—3, 6—1.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, won from Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, 6—8, 6—1 (default).

Fourth Round

Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, California, defeated Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, 6—4, 6—4.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—0.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated R. Berkeley Bell, New York, 6—3, 8—6.

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated Manuel Alonso, New York, 9—11, 7—5, 11—9.

Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, defeated Joseph L. Coughlin, San Francisco, 6—2, 6—4.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated E. R. Avory, England, 7—5, 6—0.

Rangers Win 9 to 1

LONDON, Aug. 16 (Canadian Press Cable)—The Rangers defeated Ayr United, 9 to 1, in a Scottish League, first division, soccer fixture yesterday.

J. Hagen Aces to Win Hole-in-One Event

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 16

THEY fired 'em high and they fired 'em low, but when the battle was over, the last spade mashie sheathed, Jack Hagen remained today the only golfer who ever stepped up to a tee in competition for that purpose alone and fired himself a hole-in-one.

In all, 340 golfers, all accredited members of the hole-in-one club, sought to duplicate their best previous efforts in the second annual ace tournament staged by the World-Telegram on the 148-yard third hole at the Salisbury Country Club, Garden City, L. I. They fired 1698 shots at the pin on the plateau green, with everything from spoons and midirons down to sand wedges.

Alvin Crowder Wins His 19th Game For Washington, 5 to 1

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	71	38	.651
New York	65	43	.602
Philadelphia	55	53	.509
Cleveland	55	59	.482
Detroit	54	58	.482
Chicago	51	58	.468
Boston	48	60	.444
St. Louis	42	72	.368

Results Aug. 15

Washington 5, Chicago 1.
New York 8, St. Louis 5.
Philadelphia 8, Cleveland 7.
Boston 5, Detroit 3.

The league-leading Washington Senators opened their final western invasion of the 1933 season yesterday by scoring a 5-to-1 victory over the Chicago White Sox in an American League baseball game. Gen. Alvin Crowder, ace right-hander of Joe Cronin's pitching staff, registered his nineteenth triumph of the year by keeping nine Chicago hits well scattered. The Senators got to Sam Jones for three runs in the sixth, overcoming a one-run lead the White Sox had taken in the second. Two more runs came across while Jones was pitching in the eighth. Crowder also had a perfect day at bat, three for three.

The New York Yankees had one big inning yesterday at Sportsman's Park and thereby defeated the St. Louis Browns, 8 to 5. The world champions drove young Jack Knott out of the box in the fourth inning with a five-run attack. Johnny Allen started for the Yanks, but weakened in the late innings, and the Browns came within one run of tying the score in the seventh. Herb Pennock relieved Allen and checked his opponents. Lou Gehrig played in his 1306th consecutive game and needs only one more to tie Everett Scott's record.

Lefty Grove beat Wes Ferrell yesterday in what may be termed a pitchers' battle, 8 to 7. It was Philadelphia's second straight over Cleveland. The Indians pounded Grove for nine safeties, including four doubles, a triple and homer, but he was better than Ferrell, who was touched for 13 hits. Cramer hit a home run for the Athletics in the first inning after McNair had walked. It was the first of four hits for the big outfielder. Bill Cissell hit a pair of doubles and a single for the Indians, while Vosmik hit a homer in the ninth with Averill on base.

A three-run rally off big Fred Marberry in the eighth inning at Navin Field yesterday gave the Boston Red Sox a victory over Detroit, 5 to 3. The triumph evened the series at one game each. Marberry did very well for seven innings and had a 3-to-1 lead going into the eighth. A base on balls to Henry Johnson, Warstler's double, another double by Walters and Roy Johnson's two-baser accounted for three big runs. The Red Sox put across another run in the ninth, but this was not needed. Henry Johnson pitched well for Boston. The scores by innings:

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	1	1—	8	10	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0—	5	12	2

Batteries—Allen, Pennock and Dickey; Knott, Hebert, McDonald, Stiles, Gray and Shea. Winning pitcher—Allen. Losing pitcher—Knott. Umpires—Dinneen, Hildebrand and Grafian. Time—2h. 26m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0—	5	9	0
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	9	1

Batteries—Crowder and Sewell; Jones, Heving and Berry. Losing pitcher—Jones. Umpires—Moriarty and Kolls. Time—1h. 47m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	2	0—	8	13	4
Cleveland	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	2—	7	9	0

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Ferrell and Spencer. Umpires—Ormsby and Owens. Time—1h. 43m.

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1—	5	9	1
Detroit	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—	3	9	3

Batteries—H. Johnson and Ferrell; Marberry and Hayworth. Umpires—Summers and Geisel. Time—2h. 4m.

Ottawa to Continue

OTTAWA, Aug. 16 (AP)—Any doubt that the Ottawa Senators would be represented in the National Hockey League again next fall was removed last night when a group of Baltimore sportsmen, who held an option on the club franchise and players, failed to exercise it before its expiration at midnight. Frank Ahearn, president of the club, said plans would be made immediately for the conduct of the team next season, including appointment of a manager and acquisition of new players to strengthen the club. The team finished last in the Canadian section of the league last season.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	81	55	.596
Hollywood	80	55	.593
Portland	78	56	.582
Sacramento	79	57	.581
Oakland	63	73	.463
San Francisco	56	79	.415
Missions	55	81	.404
Seattle	49	85	.366

Results Aug. 15

Oakland 3, San Francisco 2.
Hollywood 8, Portland 3.
Los Angeles 3, Sacramento 0.
Missions 10, Seattle 12.

Crocker Wins Title

SHERBROOKE, Que., Aug. 16 (Canadian Press)—Willard F. Crocker, former Canadian champion, now residing in Sutton, Que., captured the Eastern Townships men's singles tennis championship here recently with a decisive 6—3, 6—8, 6—3 victory over Wilson Beck, Sherbrooke Country Club ranking player.

Ice Hockey at Lake Placid

LAKE PLACID, N. Y. (AP)—Ice hockey came back to this summer resort last Saturday night—in the Olympic Arena's artificial plant—with the Lake Placid Athletic Club snatching a 6-to-3 victory from the Rideau Club of Ottawa.

What Will Become of the Can.-Am. Hockey League a Question

Just what is to become of the seven-year-old Canadian-American Hockey League? Never a real strong organization, last year found the minor league weakened close to the breaking point, and right now there is more than a little doubt as to whether or not it will operate.

The present makeup of the circuit embraces only Philadelphia, Providence and New Haven. Quebec may be in again, but trips to the Canadian city are not looked upon favorably. Springfield dropped out in the middle of last season through rink difficulties, and, although much of the trouble has been straightened out, there is no certainty that the former Indians will be in again.

Boston, champions last year, are unofficially out and there is a grave question as to whether the Cubs will return. With the Cubs hangs the important answer, for, if they do not operate, it is understood that Providence will withdraw. Certain team owners were not satisfied with the management of the league last year and, unless drastic changes are made, the Cubs, for one, positively will not be in.

The recent Canadian-American League meeting gave out news concerning the fact that Springfield contemplates returning; but that news was incidental. The problem about Boston was the chief topic. One decided concession was made by the league heads which permits absolute voting power to go with the leasing of the franchise.

The Canadian-American constitution calls for the rink management to own the franchise. With the franchise has gone the voting power. Since the team owners often were not in accord with the franchise interests on many issues, the voting problem brought about strained relations. To save the impending downfall of the league, the rink owners are understood to be willing to lease their voting power to the team owners with the franchise. They do not, however, wish to sell the franchise. According to their outlook the franchise is the only hold the rink owners have on the hockey team.

The Providence team is linked up with Canadiens of the N. H. L. for player support, while the Cubs belong to the Boston Bruins. Springfield has depended upon the New York Rangers and New Haven was supported by New York Americans. If New Haven operates this season, it is possible that it may have to do so without the support of Americans. New York Rangers have not yet assured Springfield that they will handle the Indians. Philadelphia and Providence are the only sure starters; but even they await, with more than a little alarm, the Boston angle.

Boston terms have been plainly declared to the Can.-Am. League heads and, although not exactly pleasing to the league, it is likely that they will make every effort to comply. Should the Boston team play again, it is understood that it will play at the Boston Arena and not the Boston Garden.

Ben Cantwell Beats Cubs for Braves, 2-1

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	63	43	.594
Pittsburgh	61	48	.560
Chicago	61	50	.550
St. Louis	60	52	.536
Boston	59	52	.532
Philadelphia	45	62	.421
Brooklyn	43	62	.410
Cincinnati	44	67	.396

Results Aug. 15

Boston 2, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 1.
Only games scheduled.

Ben Cantwell's air-tight pitching in the pinches and Randy Moore's timely single in the ninth yesterday gave the Boston Braves a 2-to-1 victory over the Chicago Cubs in the series opener at Braves Field. The triumph enabled the Braves to stay within one half game of the fourth-place Cardinals, who also won yesterday. Cantwell yielded 10 hits during nine innings, but was effective with men on base and thereby registered his sixteenth victory of the season. Guy Bush did not yield a hit to the Braves from the second inning until the ninth, but successive singles by Jordan, Berger and Moore produced the winning run in the ninth. Chicago's run in the fourth was unearned. Whitney's double and Spohrer's single let in the first Boston run in the second.

Bill Hallahan had one of his good days yesterday and the St. Louis Cardinals defeated Philadelphia, 5 to 1. "Wild Bill" held the Phillies to six scattered hits, most of them singles and just missed scoring a shutout. Schulmerich's single, scoring Klein, produced the only Phillie run in the seventh. Watkins, Jimmy Collins, Durocher and Martin all did some effective hitting for the Cardinals, Martin getting three out of five. Hallahan was the only Cardinal who failed to make at least one hit. The scores by innings:

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	2	5	3
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—	1	10	0

Batteries—Cantwell and Spohrer; Bush and Hartnett. Umpires—Stark, Rigler and Powell. Time—1h. 36m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2—	5	11	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	1	6	2

Batteries—Hallahan and Wilson; Hansen, Pearce and Davis. Losing pitcher—Hansen. Umpires—Reardon, Moran and Barr. Time—1h. 59m.

English Intercounty Cricket Championship Standing

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

Club	W	L	1st In. L	1st In. B	A	PP	P	PC
Yorkshire	18	1	3	3	0	373	394	78.40
Sussex	14	5	7	1	0	408	248	61.23
Essex	11	7	2	3	0	345	184	53.33
Kent	12	8	2	3	1	390	203	52.05
Lancashire	7	1	9	5	1	345	169	48.98
Warwickshire	8	5	4	7	1	375	165	44.00
Derbyshire	9	10	2	2	0	345	151	43.76
Not'hamshire	8	2	5	7	3	345	148	42.89
Middlesex	7	9	2	3	1	315	125	39.68
Gl'cestershire	8	12	5	2	0	405	151	37.28
N'ham'n'shire	5	7	5	3	0	300	109	36.33
Surrey	3	4	11	3	0	315	109	34.60
Somersetshire	5	10	1	4	2	330	100	30.30
Hampshire	2	8	2	9	2	345	75	21.73
G'morganshire	1	7	5	7	1	315	65	20.73
L'ceistershire	3	12	1	5	0	315	65	20.63
W'cestershire	1	12	5	5	2	375	63	16.90

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	82	54	.603
Rochester	73	64	.533
Baltimore	72	65	.526
Toronto	69	67	.507
Montreal	65	70	.481
Buffalo	64	71	.474
Albany	63	71	.470
Jersey City	54	80	.403

Results Aug. 15

Baltimore 14, Buffalo 11.
Buffalo 8, Baltimore 7 (7 innings).
Toronto 8, Newark 2.
Albany 10, Montreal 1.
Rochester 9, Jersey City 5.

English Canoeist Triumphs

GANANOQUE, Ont., Aug. 16 (Canadian Press)—Uffa Fox, English challenger for the national canoe sailing championship, was declared winner late yesterday when he took second place in the third and last heat after placing first in the first two heats. The races have been contested on the waters surrounding Sugar Island. Fox is the first Englishman ever to hold the national canoe sailing championship, which has been challenged for annually since 1883. Gordon Douglas of the Gananoque Canoe Club was first, and Roger Dequincy, England, third in the third heat.

Miss Wilson and Partner in Tie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Mass., Aug. 16—Enid Wilson, former British woman champion, playing with Mrs. Walter G. Phippin, Salem Country Club, as a partner, finished in a triple tie for second best gross score in the first day's play of the four-ball, best-ball medal play tournament of the Kittansett Club, yesterday, with a card of 83. Their net card was 76, which also placed them in a triple tie in that class. Deborah Verry of the home club and Jane Broadwell, Longmeadow Country Club, turned in the best gross card, an 83, and also had a best net card of 74.

Football Players Training

Harvard's varsity football players have been sent letters by Head Coach E. L. Casey instructing them to begin conditioning themselves. Coach Casey points out that this year every player has an exceptional opportunity to make the team. Along with his advice about conditioning themselves he included a set of helpful exercises.

Gloucestershire And Kent Triumph Cleanly

LONDON, Aug. 16 (Canadian Press)—Kent defeated Sussex and Gloucestershire won from Leicestershire in the only clean-cut victories in first-class county cricket matches ended yesterday. Kent won by 149 runs and Gloucestershire by 46. The scores were:

Kent 230 and 216; Sussex 169 and 128 (Freeman eight for 57), at Hastings.

Gloucestershire 278 and 340 for eight declared (Lyon, 58, Dacre 69); Leicestershire 437 and 135 (Goddard six for 41), at Cheltenham.

Worcestershire 466 for nine declared; Somerset 387 for eight (J. Lee 193 not out, F. Lee 79), at Weston-super-Mare.

Nottinghamshire 561 for four declared (Harris 234, Walker 73); Middlesex 353 and eight for none, at Nottingham.

Lancashire 297 and 27 for two; Hampshire 271 (Mead 113 not out), at Manchester.

Northamptonshire 238 and 257; Surry 232 and 191 for five (Berling 91), at Northampton.

Derbyshire 245 and 330 for eight declared (Townsend 106, Jackson 96); Yorkshire 218 and 137 for two, at Chesterfield.

Glamorgan 416 (Jenkins 65); Warwickshire 276 and 248 for two, (Kilner 104, Croom 68), at Birmingham.

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BELL ANTHRACITE COAL
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
SHELL FUEL OIL
Call 6-4649
24 SO. BROAD STREET, Ridgewood, N. J.

Wonder Grocery Store
F. KILROY, Propr.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods.
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products.
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

WELTI'S O. K. MARKET
High Grade Meat
Fresh Dressed Poultry
Fresh Sea Food Daily
TEL. R. 6-0937 WILSEY SQUARE

We do our own
ZORIC DRY CLEANING
Grand Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood, N. J.
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.

GAS *TIRES*
H. C. DICKINSON
64 GODWIN AVENUE
PHONE RIDGEWOOD 6-0061
BATTERIES *REPAIRS*

WESTFIELD

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
Phone 2-1492
Coal—Hardware—Building Materials

FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
331 SOUTH AVE. Opp. R. R. Station
PHONE 3310

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

?
IF it's a question of "FAMOUS" SHOES and "FAMOUS" FITTING shop at the
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
Store of Famous Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

Appel JEWELER
625 Hamilton Street
Allentown, Pa.

When Shopping for Eatables
It Will Pay You to Visit
The Puritan Beef Co.
32 NORTH 9TH STREET
The Best for Less Always!

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

BETHLEHEM

August Sale Prices Prevail in Our Furniture Department
GOODENOUGH'S
WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATORS
MAIN STREET 812 PHONE

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
527 WEST 10TH STREET

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 W. TENTH STREET
Now in Progress—Annual Sale of COATS
Lavishly Furred 59.75
Halle's advises you to buy cloth coats now, before prices go still higher. First furs are loveliest, first fashions the smartest.

SEE NEXT PAGE

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
ERIE DEPARTMENT STORE
Summer Sale of Women's "1934" Fur Coats
Values to $95.00 for $59.50

HARRISBURG

"Creme Lilas"
Our Own Vanishing Cream
GORGAS DRUG STORES
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
WALNUT and COURT STREETS and
1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

M. LEE GOLDSMITH
Furniture—Interior Decoration and Gifts
6-6½ NORTH MARKET SQUARE

Be Wise and Buy Furs Now at
Feller's
The Store Dependable
THIRD AND MARKET STREETS

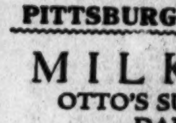
MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

PITTSBURGH

F. C. HINKEL & BRO.
"Flowers"
Delivered Anywhere in Pittsburgh or Suburbs
R. D. No. 7 BELLEVUE—PITTSBURG PA.
Phone Wellington 1014

The Harper Method Shop
Scientific Shampoos
Manicures Marcelling Finger Waving
Singeing and Clipping
Harper Method Permanent Waving
422 HIGHLAND BLDG. Montrose 2442
Highland Avenue E. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.


TRUSSELL'S Shoe Repairing
214 STANWIX ST. (Opp. Jenkins Arcade)

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

MILK Phone Your Order Now Linden 6444
OTTO'S SUBURBAN DAIRY
Where Quality and Service Dominate
100 Per Cent North Boroughs Owned and Operated
CAMP HORNE ROAD, Emsworth, Pa.

READING

For delicious baked goodies with an inimitable home flavor . . . visit the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537 PENN STREET, READING, PA.
(Under Crystal Restaurant Management)

LUX
B. & J. Saylor
A complete line of high-grade groceries.
4TH and PENN STS Tel. 6255

SCRANTON

ODDment Sale
Begins Thursday, Aug. 17th . . .
- The final stage in our semi-annual clearance sale begins with this event on Thursday. Every department participates . . . offering final reductions which are especially important this year because they will be the last at depression "lows."

NRA
SAMTERS

Enjoy THE BEAUTY OF NATURE WITH THE New Ford V-8
ADAIR MOTOR COMPANY
SALES SERVICE
FORD BLDG. 601 Wyoming Ave.

PITTSBURGH Proof Products
including Paints and Varnishes
Also Featuring Wall Papers
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

BESANÇON'S
FLOWERS—PLANTS—BULBS
Artistic Table Decorations
618 SPRUCE, 329 JEFFERSON

SEWICKLEY

Anderson Automobile Co.
Buick
LEE TIRES
PENNZIP GASOLINE
Broad St. | Tel. Sewickley 461 and 462

"The best place to market after all"
Ferndale Grape Juice
Catawba and Concord
Campney's Grocery

Sewickley Market
Fresh and Smoked Meats, Poultry, Butter, Eggs and Cheese. Full line of Groceries, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.
QUALITY FREE DELIVERY PRICE
Tel. Sewickley 1227 348 BEAVER ST.

Knapp Drug Co., *Sewickley*
Broadway Pharmacy, *Coraopolis*
"EXPELLO"
Kills Moth Worms

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY
(Continued)

S-E-L-E-C-T F-R-U-I-T M-A-R-K-E-T
FAIRMONT'S BETTER BUTTER received FRESH DAILY
510 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 1900

UPPER DARBY

BLVD. 3535 *"Smiling Service"*
STEWART
CLEANERS and DYERS
Remodeling—Invisible Mending
Rugs Cleaned and Stored.
West Philadelphia and Suburban
Collection and Delivery.

UPPER DARBY Drexel Hill

WAVERLY FRUIT CO.
4202 WOODLAND AVENUE
Quality Fruits and Produce
Fresh Fish
PHONE CLEARBROOK 6671—1860

WILKINSBURG

BROAD'S CONFECTIONERY STORE
We Sell Reick's Ice Cream, Light Lunches and Candies
7960 Tioga Street, Wilkinsburg
Phone Churchill 9351

Metro Cleaners and Dyers
735 REBECCA AVE. Penhurst 7310
FORMERLY WITH SER-VUS CO.

YORK

C. W. DIETZ
16-18 N. SHERMAN STREET
Milk and Cream
Try Our Guernsey Pasteurized Milk

"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. *Try them.*"
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
40-48 JEFFERSON AVE. YORK, PENNA

Lay-Away Sale of
BLANKETS
At Pre-Inflation Prices
25c now, 25c a week, will hold your Blankets for you.
STILLMAN'S, York, Penna.

Quality with Service
at
LESHER'S SILK SHOP
120 W. MARKET STREET
SILKS. SCARFS. HOSIERY
NEGLIGEES. PAJAMAS

STAR LAUNDRY
21 South Pershing Avenue
York, Penna.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

JOST REALTY COMPANY
MANAGEMENT OF REAL ESTATE
COLLECTION OF RENTS
PERSONAL ATTENTION
113 N. 10TH STREET ST. LOUIS, MO.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Avenue—Cool, spacious rooms; front rooms overlook church park; court rooms have running water; prices very reasonable; garage; transients welcomed. MISS BLACK.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE—Up to 100% profit; sell 21-folder $1 assortment; request samples; also 50c bargain, gift wrappings; large commissions. DORSLA, Dept. S-19, Fitchburg, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Card salespeople; beautiful 21-folder $1 assortment, mostly parchments; costs you 50c; samples on approval; also gift wrappings. TOM-WAT STUDIOS, Bridgeport, Conn.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!—21-Folder $1; assortment—mostly parchments; costs you 50c; samples on approval. WANDLESS, 6623 Ridge Boulevard, Dept. S-1, Brooklyn, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD salespeople—Sell outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment; also de luxe 14 box; big commissions; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179C Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

SALESMEN WANTED

WANTED—Salesmen now covering territory and desiring side-line; no samples; repeat business (women's apparel for institutions); commission. W-40, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, 46 years old, married, offering intelligence, loyalty and absolute honesty, with health, strength and experience, educated in electrical engineering, seeking permanent connection and will go anywhere on any work that seems to be the right thing. LAWRENCE R. BROOKS, 2521 West Ridge Road, Erie, Pa.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., 128 Harvard St.—Sunny, homelike, furnished or unfurnished rooms $4 to $10; board optional.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Single and double rooms with excellent meals; near D. L. & W. Station. E. HOWELL, 21 North Walnut Street.

NEWARK, N. J.—Large rooms, all improvements, with board if desired near car and bus lines; Christian Scientists preferred (colored). 281 So. 7th. Market 2-0688.

UPPER DARBY, PA.—Attractive room, excellent table; private home. 539 Larchwood Avenue. Boulevard 2398.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

ISLINGTON, MASS., Route 11, between Dedham and Norwood—Modern, comfortable rooms, $1 person. MRS. CROCKER, Dedham 1160-R.

ISLINGTON, MASS., Route 11, between Dedham and Norwood—Clean beds, airy rooms, special stopover rates. MRS. TYLER, Ded. 1466-R.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Desirable rooms, congenial surroundings for people of refined tastes; convenient for tourists; reasonable; home privileges; garage. 46 Hereford St. (near 310 Commonwealth Ave.). Ken. 3966.

BOSTON—Pleasant, comfortable rooms, transient or permanent; reasonable prices; breakfasts served if desired. Tel. Com. 9181. 187 Huntington Ave., E. Prentice.

BOSTON, 488 Beacon St., Water Side—Beautiful large rooms with private bath; also single rooms; free parking; meals near by. Commonwealth 9009.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 25 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1092. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 64 Clearway St., Suite 2—Living room, bedroom, in private home, privilege of kitchenette. Ken. 6746.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., 3439 82nd St.—Double room, beautiful home, suitable (2) men, use living room. MULOCK, Newtown 9-8133.

MISS BROWNE'S, 186 Huntington Ave.—Large front room cool, comfortable, reasonable; tourists; homelike atmosphere; permanents Comm. 6661, Boston.

UNFURNISHED housekeeping suite, 3 or 4 rooms; quiet and pleasant location. MRS. DOUGLAS, 30 Highland Ave., Winchester, Mass.; phone Winchester 1576.

Local Classified Advertising
United States and Canada

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE within 18 miles of Boston, remodelled colonial house, 9 rooms, hardwood floors, all conveniences, 23 acres, including 8 acres hills, sand and gravel, suitable for building purposes; also swamp and never dry brook; good situation for horticulturist. S-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRIVATE party will sacrifice several residential building lots, low priced, terms. Write Box M-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS
In Buildings That Have Proper Care
LOW RENTS
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
844 Beacon St.—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $35 to $50
1028 Beacon Street, Brookline—6 large outside rooms, 3 baths.
1477 Beacon Street, Brookline—7 rooms and bath.
90 Fenway—5 large outside rooms, reception hall, 2 baths.
114 Fenway—4-6 rooms, reception hall and bath.
11-19 Peterboro Street—1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath: rent $25 to $40
87 St. Stephen St.—1-3 rooms, kitchenette and bath: rent $35 to $60
Apply to Sup't on Premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAFayette 7040

APARTMENTS—1 room from $25, 2 $30, 3 $35, 4 $40, 5 $50, 6 $60, 7 $60, 8 $65; steam heated; some refrigeration. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. KEN. 1839. Free auto service.

BOSTON, 99-103 Norway St.—1-2 rooms, rent $25 to $35; 51 Audubon Road, 1-2-3 rooms, rent $30 to $75.
BRISTOL COUNTY TRUST
Office 103 Norway Street. Tel. Ken. 9238

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Apt. 8 rooms, 4 bedrooms, completely renovated, hot water heat, garage; reasonable to right party. Asp. 6056 or 6577.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sunny, well-heated apartment, 7 rooms, bath, porch, electric refrigeration; fine location; garage. ASP. 7089.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Modern apartments 1-2-3 rooms, convenient to Harvard Sq., for quiet, responsible people. 44 Langdon St., 61 Garfield St., 31 Concord Ave. Agent on premises.

ELIOT MANOR—CAMBRIDGE
Modern 3, 4 and 5-room apartments, newly decorated; ideal location; adjoining Christian Science church at Harvard Sq.; refrigeration, fireplaces, spacious living rooms; representative on premises. 1558 Mass. Ave. Univ. 5373 (Mass.)

FENWAY—BOSTON
264-274 Brookline Avenue
2 TO 4-ROOM SUITES
Newly renovated, electric refrigeration; convenient to The Mother Church; attractive rentals. ASP. 4353.

FURNISHED
DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM
Apartments Adjacent to The Mother Church, $36 and $41
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway Street, Boston KEN. 0482

RIVERSIDE APARTMENT HOTEL
Better furnished or unfurnished apts., small or large, all housekeeping facilities, maid service optional; very reasonable; year, month or wk.; 1 mile to The Mother Church; on Charles River, 420 Memorial Drive, Univ. 4726 (Cambridge).

WINTHROP, MASS., 45 Pleasant St.—Four rooms heated, hot water, glassed-in sun porch; adults. Tel. Ocean 2038-J.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 646 West End Ave. (91st)—Handsomely furnished 3-room housekeeping apartments, electric refrigeration, radio. Schuyler 4-3943 (mornings).

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 140 East 46th Street
THE GILFORD
Desirable, economical 1 and 2-room apartments on adjusted rental plan; central midtown location; full housekeeping facilities; gas for cooking and refrigeration without charge; maid service available; furnished or unfurnished. MRS. TAYLOR, Wickersham 2-0300.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

BUNGALO VILLAGE
LAKE NEWFOUND, BRISTOL, N. H.
Cheerful housekeeping cabins; rooms and board; 20% rebate after Labor Day; send for descriptive folder B-15.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, Little Bldg., Boston, available 1 to 3 days week; terms attractive. S-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS WANTED

LADY alone, two unfurnished rooms with bath, in private family; owner's home, Montclair to Summit, N. J.; full particulars; about $30; reference. Box X-50, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Home in private family in Westchester County, N. Y., by young man going daily to business; convenient commuting to Grand Central essential; garage for car if possible. S-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LOVING CARE for children in comfortable home. ELSA E. JACOB, 651 King Ave., City Island, N. Y.; tel. C. I. 8-1187.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MOUNTAINS—Large farm; beautiful spots for quiet study in woodland or by shady brook; delicious food, comfortable home, attractively furnished, $14 to $18 a week. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa. Booklet.

SUMMER BOARD

EUSNER'S FARM and Resort—Cleanliness, homelike, all improvements; best of food in abundance, own products; German-American cooking. Monticello, New York.

GOFFSTOWN, N. H.—For limited number of guests desiring rest or retirement; lake and mountain scenery; easily accessible; Christian Scientists preferred. Write for leaflet. MRS. ANNA A. BLOOD.

TECUMSEH LODGE, West Thornton, N. H.—Home cooking, fresh vegetables reduced rates remainder of year; booklet. MRS. LEON N. BROWN.

SUMMER HOMES

TO RENT, now to Oct. 15th for $60, furnished little old house, quiet location, modern improvements, 3 fireplaces; accessible to Portland and Saco. Address Box 92, Bar Mills, Maine.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J.—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention; experienced care; convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa.; N. J. State License. MRS. SARAH J. DAUBMAN, Colgawd. 503.

HARMONY HALL—For rest and study; experienced, trained attention. 815 Linden Ave. York, Pa. Tel. 69383.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED nursemaid references required; wages $8; Brookline. Tel. Asp. 6079, or Box S-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESMEN WANTED

SUIT salesman desiring line made-to-measure shirts, commission; write WARREN CUSTOM SHIRT CO., 10 Post Office Sq., Boston.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LIBERAL commission selling sensational "Run-Resist" hosiery; also Christmas cards. WHITNEY HOSIERY, 381A 4th Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WHITE Protestant couple desire care of estate; executive or companion-housekeeper; man careful driver, gardener; well recommended, dependable. MRS. CUSHING, Marshfield Hills, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE AVAILABLE who has had years of experience, both on the Pacific Coast and in New England, in traveling salesmanship, organization, management, and sales promotion. For interview write Box S-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, experienced in production control and export; speaks fluent French, German, Dutch. Write Box K-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

POSITION wanted as gardener; life experience, fruit, plant, flower growing in greenhouse, care of lawns, shrubbery, flower gardens; references, married, English. E. D., Box M-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SINGLE MAN, 37, well educated, refined, earnestly seeks to be useful; strong physique, faithful, intelligent, adaptable; experienced as teacher, accountant, gardener, caretaker. S-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN, experienced secretary and homemaker, speaks German, knowledge French, wishes position any capacity, anywhere. Write Box R-26, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

WOMAN—Recently owner manager of tea room and inn, wishes position. FLORENCE McKIRGAN, 103 E. 82nd St., N. Y. City.

YOUNG lady, experienced, efficient bookkeeper, also companion secretary, wishes position any capacity; location immaterial. Write Box G-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING

NORBERT R. PENDERGAST
LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR
Rockeries, plantings, place upkeep, driveways. 286 Engle Street Tenafly, N. J.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

SEDAN by hour, day or trip; reasonable rates; owner driver. FRED A. D. MOULTON, BLU. 7405. 20 mins. from The Mother Church.

CHURCH NOTICES

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICE 7:30 p. m. First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marshfield, Mass., Sunday morning service 11 a. m., Wednesday 8 p. m. Church edifice, Main Street, Marshfield Hills.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY Prop.
74 Ellery St. Cambridge Uni. 2780—2793-W

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

We pay cash for DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD and JEWELRY
M. MILAN, 387 Washington Street
Room 317, Boston

TRANSPORTATION

E. W. SMITH & SONS' TRANSPORTATION CO., 26 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 2-4793. Daily service between New York, Newark, Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BATH, 14, Belmont, BOARD RESIDENCE—Delightful situation, easy access parks and Roman baths; garden; lovely views; excellent cuisine.

BRIGHTON, The Belvedere, Bedford Sq.—Overlooking sea, central, gas fires in bedrooms, from 2½ gns., 10/6 day; convenient garage. HOVE 2160.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

WORTHING—Small boarding house on sea front; good table; holiday or permanent visitors. HARTLEY, 247 Brighton Rd.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COMPANION-PUPIL wanted for little girl of 7 years; morning lessons, games, etc.; home comforts, every care. MISS LOVEGROVE, Peter Pan House, Highfield Road, Sutton.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

BIRMINGHAM—The Grange, 12 Carpenter Rd., Edgbaston, welcome those who require rest, study or care. Tel.: Edgbaston 0644.

CROYDON — Apply The Superintendent, 21, Woodstock Road, Croydon, Surrey. Phone Fairfield 6474.

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES Madame Till and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place." Tel. Sun. 287.

CORSETIERES

BRISTOL—Spencer Corsets, individually designed; diaphragm control. IRENE M. BRUXBY, 43 Upper Belgrave Road, Clifton Down.

DRESSMAKING

EVENING DRESSES A SPECIALITY—Ladies' and children's own material made up. MISS E. ADAMS, 98 Cambridge Rd., Hastings. Tel. 2323.

FOR SALE OR RENT

PITSEA, 30 Miles London—For sale, small modern property; shop with sitting room, kitchen, bathroom, 3 bedrooms, garden; on main London Road. Apply MILNER, 43 Palgrave Road, Scarborough.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BILLERICAY, ESSEX—Historical and pleasant surroundings; detached double-fronted bungalow, adjoining woods; cavity walls, 2 reception, 2 bedrooms, kitchenette, bathroom and W. C., hot and cold water, gas, electric light, small garage; £800 or reasonable offer. W., Rosedene, Norsey Road.

HOUSES TO LET

Nr. TUNBRIDGE WELLS—Pleasantly and conveniently situated house can be sublet in flats. MRS. HYDE, 16 Norton Rd., Southborough.

WILTS—Picturesque bungalow (furnished) in woodland garden, modern sanitation, hot and cold water in bedrooms, electricity from mains; £10 per month to careful tenant. OWEN, 21 Henrietta St., Bath.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BRIGHTON, SUSSEX—Peaceful, comfortable home, large rooms, gas fires; ½ minute sea-front; cooking under personal supervision MRS. ROBINSON, 12a Chesham Place. Telephone 1443.

COODEN, SUSSEX—Lady or gentleman would be received as sole paying guest in lady's up-to-date house; all modern conveniences, beautiful garden, garage, etc. Box M-2388, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ROCKROSE, Tongdean Avenue, Hove, Sussex—Quiet retirement, study or change; Christian Scientists preferred; rooms and sun parlour face south; wide views sea and downs; garden; car. Mrs. and the Misses Batten. Preston 3321.

WORTHING—Guest House, "Larks Spur," High Salvington; lovely position, Downs, quiet, separate tables, electric light; tennis, golf; garage.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea, sunny balcony, good catering, lift night porter. Phone Portsmouth 1883.

ROOMS TO LET

HOVE—Comfortable, sunny rooms; minute sea; quiet position; convenient buses, gardens, Downs; board optional. Write or phone Hove 2033.

RICHMOND, SURREY—Furnished bed-sitting rooms, conveniently fitted, gas, electric light, telephone; pleasant situation. 8 Park Hill (Richmond 3239.)

WORTHING, SUSSEX—Furnished bed-sitting room, use of dining room, garden, etc., also telephone and piano if desired; inclusive board, attendance. "St. Moritz," High St., West Tarring, Worthing.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

POST VACANT

BIRMINGHAM—Companion help or homely young woman for light household duties, cooking; small modern house. SWINDON, 81 Barrows Lane, Yardley.

BOURNEMOUTH DISTRICT—General maid live in, 15-16 years; good home, small house. Box M-2402, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2.

BRISTOL—Wanted, useful maid, experienced needlewoman, wait on lady. MRS. BURGES, Horton Hall, Chipping Sodbury, Bristol.

MAIDENHEAD—Required September, experienced, single-handed nurse for baby from month; willing travel. Write GREIG, The Lawn, Raymead Road.

POST WANTED

COMPANION or housekeeper, experienced in giving care. For testimonials and references apply to MISS ISABEL GRIFFIN, "Borthwickbrae," Seaford, Sussex.

GENTLEWOMAN desires post as companion, housekeeper, or position of trust. MRS. H., at 9 The Drive, Sevenoaks.

LADY BOOKKEEPER seeks position, London, Tunbridge Wells-Sevenoaks district; complete set to T. B. STAPLEY, Summerdown, Riverhead, Kent.

TAILORS

AT SAVILE ROW
We build you a hand-made suit for 6 Gns. Pay us a visit: we are sure you will find it an economy to buy the VERY BEST CLOTHES from us at reasonable prices.
ENTICKNAPP & GRIMES
21A Savile Row, London, W. 1.
Regent 3407

TEACHER'S POST WANTED

MUSICAL POST, Pianoforte and Class Singing, wanted for September by young and experienced teacher, L.R.A.M. Certificates of Merit (R.A.M.) for Pianoforte and Aural Training; absolute pitch; excellent testimonials and references; elementary English and dramatic art subsidiary subject. Box M-2403, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR SALE, or would let furnished, bungalow house in Barnet district; drawing room, dining room, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, large attic, kitchen, etc., garage, nice garden, flowers, fruit, vegetables. Box M-660, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FOR ALL PROPERTIES IN SURREY and WEST SUSSEX
apply
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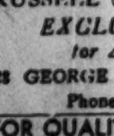
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Daily Features

Mr. Scroggins

Night Lights

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

ROGER P. SCROGGINS (P. for Pilgrim), venerable and friendly squirrel of Boston Common, opened the screen door and stepped to the edge of the piazza. He peered upward, through the lacy leaves of Ulmus Americana. He peered for somewhat more than a few minutes. "Hurrumph!" he said at length. "I'll step to where I can see more sky." He hurried from the piazza to a spot on the Common from which the sky could be seen with no interfering leaves, however lacy. After one peer upward, the illustrious squirrel hurried back home, threw open the screen door, and shouted to Mrs. S.: "It's a fine night for looking up!" His wife appeared from the kitchen immediately, smiled, and took his arm. They

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor
A Great Night for Looking

went to the topmost limb of Ulmus Americana and sat down. Scroggins took off his hat and said, "Ah! Isn't this lovely?"

"Look! there's the first star!" said Mrs. Scroggins.

"Are you sure it's the first?" said Mr. Scroggins.

"If it isn't, what is?" said Mrs. S.

"Quite true," said her husband, surveying the sky gravely.

In no time at all, Mrs. Scroggins found the second star and pointed it out to her husband; then a third and a fourth and a fifth.

"My dear, they're coming thick and fast," said Scroggins, whose head was bobbing and whose eyes were rolling hither and thither over the great sky.

It became impossible to count the new stars appearing, so the two squirrels just let them come, and then turned from keeping count of them to just enjoying them.

"I hear they're very far away," said Mr. Scroggins, balancing his hat skillfully by the brim.

"Well, they're not too far away," said Mrs. S. "If they were, we couldn't see them."

When they had their fill of star-gazing, the Scrogginses went back to the piazza. A light was flitting back and forth.

"Hurrumph!" said Scroggins.

They gazed and smiled, and smiled and gazed, for some time.

"I wonder if Levi and the water people ever see them," said Scroggins.

"If any turtle would enjoy them, Levi would," said Mrs. Scroggins loyally. Her husband agreed, and suggested that some time they might bring Levi to look at them.

"Well, well," said Mr. Scroggins, "our old friend the firefly," with a skillful sweep of the high silk hat, Scroggins captured the flitting light, took it into the house and put it under a turned-over glass. They gazed and gazed at the glowing lemon light the firefly made.

"Like a star, in its way," said Mrs. Scroggins.

"One of many night lights," said Scroggins.

The firefly glowed and glowed for the squirrels. Finally, it was time for bed; and they let their friend go free and fly out into the night.

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Chicago

WHEN the authorities of the Century of Progress exposition set aside Friday as children's day, and instituted a charge of only 5 cents for their admission, it became possible for three boys from a day nursery in a poorer section of the city to attend.

These boys, being given generous lunches and 25 cents each, were sent off for a happy day. Six cents of the little fund was to be used for carfare, 5 for gate admission, and the remaining (14 cents) could be spent as desired.

It soon developed, after they had arrived at the fair, that one boy had 5 cents extra saved from payment for an errand, and another had been given 5 cents by his mother; but the third had only the quarter furnished at the nursery. This situation was handled very quickly when Frank said: "Here, you give him 2 cents and I will give him 2, and we will be more even." (The financial status was then 17—17—18.)

When the boys returned that night, they brought a gift to the worker who had made the outing possible. It was a souvenir medal of the fair and had cost 10 cents. This had been purchased jointly, two boys contributing 3 cents each while the one who had started short (but had acquired a little advantage) had paid 4 cents as his part.

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Overhauling Bicycles

A boy who is mechanically minded, and who has always taken care of his own bicycle, makes vacation money by overhauling and repairing the bicycles of friends and neighbors. He replaces broken spokes, trues crooked wheels, adjusts brakes, tightens handle-bars, fixes flat tires, adjusts the height of seats, and does any other required repairs. This work has proved a great convenience to those in his community, as the popularity of bicycle riding this summer calls for many of these minor repairs. H. J.

Circulating Library

An interesting and profitable summer has been spent by my daughter and her companions. They have gathered together all their books and turned an unused garage into a circulating library. They made a small charge for use of the books, as well as for messenger service, if needed.

The first month they cleared over $10. In addition, they read many books they had not had the opportunity to read before.

(Mrs.) Jessie C.

Developing and Printing

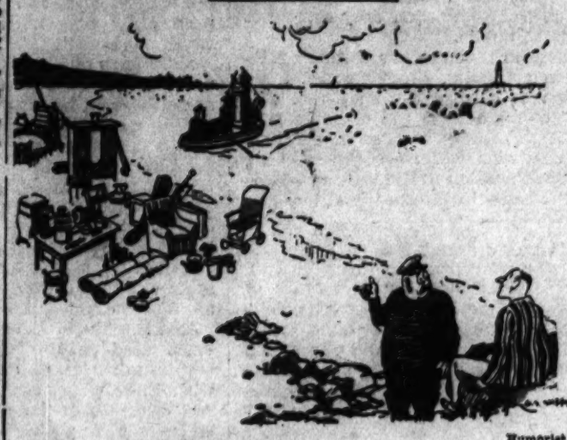
A friend and I, both of us fond of photography, have started a business of developing and printing negatives. We are able to give the same quality work as can be obtained in a store, yet we can do it at less expense. This enables our customers to save, and gives us a chance to indulge our hobby, besides furnishing a welcome way to earn. S. L. F.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE truest honor is the manly confession of wrong; and the best courage, the courage to resist temptation.—THACKERAY.

In Lighter Vein



Humorist

Boatman: "It's 'ard on Fred, the light'ouse-keeper. 'Is Missis is 'aving a clean-up over there and 'as 'im clear the things out while she does it."

The Truth

"By the way, remember the $10 you borrowed six months ago?"

"Yes."

"You said you wanted to borrow it for but a short time."

"That was the truth. I had it only 10 minutes."

"Darling, I swear nothing shall ever—

Guerin Meschino

—come between us!"

Religious Tolerance

"What do you think of the acoustics, Mrs. Nurich?" asked her neighbor.

"Let everybody worship in his own way, is my motto."

Subtle

"You gave up your vegetable garden?"

"Yes, I told Henry that the money we were spending on it we would need later on for vegetables."

Vegetarian

"You say Mr. Jones is a strict vegetarian?"

"Yes, he won't even let his children eat animal crackers."—*Bee-Hive.*

Promising Sign

Mistress: "I notice that your policeman friend calls frequently. Do you think he means business?"

Cook: "I think he does, ma'am. He's already beginning to complain about my cooking."

Rubber

Mistress: "Please don't let me catch you entertaining your friends in the kitchen."

Maid: "I don't mean to, mum; but you do bob around so!"

Same Fix!

Proud Suburban Lady: "You know, my husband plays the organ."

Depressed Acquaintance: "Well, if things don't improve, my husband will have to get one, too."—*Plate Makers' Criterion.*

Not Satisfied

Customer: "I want my money back on this book. Isn't it your policy to aim to please customers?"

Clerk: "Yes, ma'am. Is the print imperfect?"

"No, but I don't like the way the book ends!"

Amusing the Baby

Proud Father: "Every time the baby looks up into my face he smiles."

Mother: "Well, it may not be so polite, but it shows he has a sense of humor."

Overheard in Washington

Junior: "Dad, what's the future of the verb 'invest'?"

Dad (a Senator): "Investigation."

Filed

Butcher: "Did you get the bill I sent you last week."

Congressman: "Yes, it has passed the first reading."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Shall" and "will" (Miss D. L. P.)

—The correspondent writes:

In the following sentence, is it correct to use "will" or "shall"? Does it express, in your estimation, simple futurity, or a willingness or promise?

"However, we shall keep your application on file, and, if and when the opportunity arises, we shall refer to it."

The sentence expresses simple futurity, and "shall" is the word to use.

"Will" is used with the first person to express eager determination. But no such thought has been known to motivate the routine acknowledgment of an application. Note the difference between "I will go at once" and "If it is a bright day tomorrow, I shall go."

Although "will" expresses determination in the first person, it suggests simple futurity in the second and third. ("You will be there, I hope"). "Shall" suggests simple futurity in the first person, but determination in the second and third. ("You shall go at once").

"Shall" is seldom used in place of "will," but "will" is commonly heard instead of "shall." Have we not all heard: "If all goes well, I will see you tomorrow"? and from persons who should know better?

Some day the colloquial practice may be forced upon the grammarians. Already, many are beginning to weaken. But we shall continue to believe that there is a marked differences between the answers "I will" and "I shall" to the question: "Will you marry me?"

Worth Knowing

A LARGE MIAMI HOTEL HAS BEEN CONVERTED INTO A GIGANTIC CHICKEN COOP — HOUSING 6000 HENS INSTEAD OF PAYING GUESTS.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Betty Bee

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE by one, Betty Bee and her sisters were disposing of their lazy brothers. The drones that had escaped from the hive were denied readmittance. In vain they begged; the guards were relentless. The pleading beggars were even denied the solace of resting on the threshold of the hive.

When the last drone had been exterminated, or driven out to a none-the-less certain end, Betty Bee and her sisters cleaned up the hive. Cooler days were coming. Soon the chill of winter would be upon them and the activities of the hive would cease.

Meantime, the workers had been bringing in propolis. This is a resinous substance collected in large part from trees. Mixed with wax, it makes a coating which moisture cannot penetrate, and which adds to the warmth of the hive by closing all cracks and crevices. So now, Betty Bee and her mates proved their versatility by turning masons and snuggling up the hive against the cold and the storms of approaching winter.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The world's oldest dynasty—

is the distinction claimed by the ruling family of the Japanese Empire, which has been reigning for 2600 years.

The longest coast line—

of any state in the United States is claimed by Florida.

The youngest President—

of the United States was Theodore Roosevelt, who was inaugurated at the age of 42.

Come Play

Weaving Circle Relay

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GOOD morning, Miss Eugenie! Good morning, boys and girls! How nice that you are all here so early, for we're off again to Texas and should like to get an early start so that we shall have longer to play. Hop in everyone.

Any boy or girl who has not yet had a Playparty at their home may write to Auntie Vi, giving name, age, home town and the names of some of their friends who would like to play with us, too. And we'll be happy to fly to your house some day soon in our Playship and bring along all the Monitor boys and girls.

You couldn't help knowing that we had reached Texas, could you? Texas is a pretty big state but it won't take long to get to Houston. Maybe we can fly over Galesvton, too, and see the lovely seashore where some of the big ships come and go. It isn't far from Houston.

Oh, Miss Eugenie has seen the flag. She is waving to Lyman and Bert, her brother. They and their friends are waving from a balcony right under our flag. They've seen us too. Did you ever hear such shouting! You'd think there were about a hundred welcoming us instead of just 14. We like it, though, for we love to be "welcomed," don't we?

Hello, children, here we are, bag and baggage, aunts, children, game and all.

We drew out the best relay today when we opened our bag of games, and we didn't put it back because we knew that there were 14 of you waiting to welcome us, and 14 is such a good number to play this relay.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
It Is Going to Be a Very Close Race

A relay is a game or race in which one team competes against another, and each member of each team participates in turn.

Our relay is called "Weaving Circle Relay."

We'll divide into two teams of seven each. Lyman, Betty Jane, Ivey, Jack, Larry, Delmar and Paul can be on one team, and Roger, Minnie, Bert, Kenneth, David, Herbert and Junior on the other. Now each team make a circle. Join hands and keep them held high.

Lyman and Roger will be the "captains" or "starters." We'll give each of them a clean handkerchief and, when the signal is given, they are to run into the circle under the arms of the two players to their right, out under the arms of the next two, weaving in and out around the circle until they return to the vacant place (the rest keeping their hands joined), where they give the handkerchief to the next player, who, in turn, starts to his right and weaves in and out back to his own place. The last player to finish is the one on the left of the starter and, when he has finished, all squat down and shout, which is the signal that your circle has finished.

There are two rules to remember:

1. Runners must keep hands behind back at all times when weaving in and out around circle.

2. Circle must keep hands joined and each member must stand still in place.

Ready for the starting signal! Captains keep hands joined until you hear the signal, "Go." Keep your hands behind your back, Roger. Keep hands joined, everyone, except at the places left vacant by the runners. Lyman is back already and Betty Jane is off. Now Roger is back, too, and Minnie is running.

It's going to be a very close race. Roger's team is a little ahead. Look at Paul. He's as quick as a flash. Lyman's team may win yet. Yes sir, Paul got back first and they are all squatting down with their hands still joined in a circle and shouting, "We're through."

That was a good race. Hope you'll have many of them. We must fly back now, but next week is to be a gala day. We're going to Tania's in Chisinau, Roumania. Every boy and girl will want to be on hand to go with us. We've been waiting so eagerly for this visit and so have Tania and her friends. Don't miss it.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

For the Scrapbook

Thoughts From Emerson

Person and events may stand for a time between you and justice, but it is only a postponement. You must pay at last your own debt. If you are wise you will dread a prosperity which only loads you with more.

Love, and you shall be loved. All love is mathematically just, as much as the two sides of an algebraic equation.

The mob is man voluntarily descending to the nature of the beast.

The voice of the Almighty saith, "Up and onward forever."

There is guidance for each of us, and by lowly listening we shall hear the right word. Place yourself in the middle of the stream of power and wisdom which flows into your life; place yourself in the full center of that flood; then you are, without effort, impelled to truth, to right, and a perfect contentment.

What a man does, that he has.

Whatever your heart thinks great, is great. The soul's emphasis is always right.

I do with my friends as I do with my books. I would have them where I could find them, but I seldom use them.

The heroic soul does not sell its justice and nobleness. It does not ask to dine nicely, and to sleep warm. The essence of greatness is the perception that virtue is enough. Poverty is its ornament. Plenty, it does not need, and can very well do without.

Brevities

Detroit News: General Johnson's plea for the white-collar worker was beautifully timed. A revival of the smoke nuisance is noted in all the large industrial centers.

Arkansas Gazette: This country may not have two cars in every garage, but it seems to have about two for every filling station.

Humorist: The proprietor of a traveling fair says he is looking for a man eight feet in height, though how he managed to mislay anyone that size we can't imagine.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Several recent graduates, after coming out and looking around, laid aside the mortar board and decided to fill in the time with the hod.

Arkansas Gazette: Rockefeller Sr. Hands Out Half-Dollar to Musician.—Headline. The inflated dime?

Amusements

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Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
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Delicious Food Served in Old Colonial House
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Home Loan Relief and a Warning

VARIOUS cities in the United States within the last week or two have seen long lines of men and some women—thousands in all—waiting in certain of their streets. They were not breadlines. There were frayed sleeves and anxious faces, but not tatters and dejection. Clearly it was not a theater queue; too much seriousness of expression for that. Something of the hushed, held-in-check, worn but persisting hopefulness of the line at an employment gate.

It was the line at the door of one of the newly opened bureaus of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. Not asking charity but a chance to save their homes. Not seeking amusement but a happier atmosphere for their children. Applying only for the job of meeting a mortgage-interest bill within their means.

This is the fruitage of the home loan refinancing bill which President Roosevelt signed early in June. Or rather it is only the beginning of fruitage, for applications have yet to be investigated, loans to be approved, and bonds to be either exchanged for mortgages or sold to banks. Naturally there is gratitude that the offices are opened and machinery ready for action this soon. But there is also a sober and portentous warning in the reason why they have not been ready sooner.

That reason is petty, job-hunting politics. If it is allowed to lay its contaminating hands on other emergency relief organizations as it has threatened to do with this one, it will blight the name of the Roosevelt Administration regardless of success in economic recovery or diplomacy.

William F. Stevenson, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, under which the new organization is set up, said a few weeks ago, "Naturally, we are not taking the recommendations of Republican members of Congress for personnel which will carry out Democratic policies." Mr. Stevenson has been pushed somewhat into the background since that utterance, but the ubiquitous James A. Farley, Postmaster-General and dispenser of Democratic patronage, was prominently on hand at the opening of the loan corporation office in New York City.

Helpful home financing is neither a Democratic nor a Republican policy. It is simply common sense and normal governmental concern for the well-being of solid citizens. The Home Loan Bank system, including the office Mr. Stevenson holds, was set up by a Republican President. The temporary addition to its activities represented in the loan adjustment corporation is a contribution by the Democratic incumbent of the White House. The whole structure is important to the relief of the present situation.

And complete impartiality is important, even vital, to the usefulness of the whole structure. There must be absolute disregard of political affiliations. The appointments have nearly all been filled. It is to be hoped the appointees will prove competent men. But the slightest taint of favoritism in the granting of loans or in the dealings with banks and title houses would discredit a sorely needed public agency and work incalculable harm.

In the longer view the Home Loan Bank system is the permanent institution of which the emergency organization is an adjunct. Rightly administered, this mortgage bank system will be an enduring central agency of home financing in America. It and its personnel should be as completely separated from politics as are the Federal Reserve Banks and their staffs. American home owners and investors cannot afford to let it be contaminated with political spoilsmanship.

Nationality and Married Women

EFFORTS to insure equality for married women in the new international provisions which are expected to govern nationality and citizenship entered a new phase with action of the International Council of Women in Stockholm.

Previously the effort of various groups of women has been to avert, by protest, the probability that the national convention, which first took shape at The Hague in 1930, would actually become effective. Their contention that the effect of that agreement is to make women entirely dependent upon their husbands in the matter of nationality has apparently failed of recognition. Now the attack is to be shifted and the effort directed toward securing revision of the convention which, under its own provisions, becomes permissible in 1936.

The Stockholm meeting recommended that women everywhere press forward to obtain legislation in their own countries "to give married women the same right to choose their nationality as the men have, and thus to prepare the way for an international agreement based on this equality principle."

Since the convention was first drafted, women have never ceased to point out that, although it offered material help to married women who find themselves subjected either to a complete deprivation of national status or forced into the possession of two nationalities at the same time, it yet failed to give the married woman the same free choice in regard to nationality as it gave the man. To the modern woman, establishment of sex equality appears so fundamental an issue that she prefers to sacrifice the momentary redress of grievances in order to grasp the ultimate ideal.

At the last meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations a resolution was carried advising governments to ratify the convention without delay. Owing, in large measure, to the presence in Geneva of an extremely persistent and representative body of women, the resolution was tempered by suggestions to governments that, while drawing up the legislation which would give effect to the convention, regard might profitably be paid to the wishes of women.

Thus affairs lie, in the immediate future, with the women, with the amount of influence they can wield within their governments upon the type of legislation actually drafted, and with the amount of persuasion they can exert upon the general public.

If the convention becomes law through ratification by ten countries, three years yet remain in which to change the situation. The women have justice behind the ultimate goal they seek; and what they succeed in doing in the various countries will have far-reaching effect in giving expression to the ideal of equality between the sexes in international law.

Crime Must Go

A WAR WHOOP knifed the composure of thousands of American living rooms Monday night. But instead of striking terror into householders' hearts as did the war whoop of pioneering days, this challenge set those hearts beating to a new rhythm of determination. Out of the radio loudspeaker it sounded—"Crime must go."

Thus began one of a series of programs to be radiocast on Monday evenings as part of a nation-wide onslaught against crime. Stirring marches added zest to pertinent and practical information, and the wind-up came with the playing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" and a request that listeners stand and rededicate themselves during this playing to the task of clearing their country of crime.

Public sentiment is ready for such a drive. Facing the fact that repeal of law is not the way to lessen lawlessness, Americans are turning away from negative to positive methods. And part of the groundwork for a tremendous push against crime has been laid in such cooperative effort as is now embodied in the NRA. A few years of economic disciplining has helped to put the country in a serious frame of mind. Americans are ready to tackle big things for the common good. The crime problem is not too big.

And there is something besides this feeling from which to draw encouragement. The capture of Harvey J. Bailey, possibly involved in the Urschel kidnaping and in the Kansas City Union Station slaying of five men, adds a big point to the mounting score in favor of law and order. This score, as announced in Monday evening's radio program, includes eleven captures and convictions out of nineteen recent kidnaping cases, with the other eight well on the way to completion.

Strike up the band. Let the drums keep rolling. Their emotional appeal has led men out to unholier wars than this. If they help to keep the new determination even at its present pitch, the results will be measurable in quite unemotional terms. America has the sentiment—strong enough, determined enough—and it has the resources to wipe out crime.

"Crime must go." It will go if the nation bands itself together under this banner.

Road Building Revives

ROAD building has regained its economic prestige. After a holiday of approximately a year and a half, the world has gone back to expansion of its motor transportation facilities to give jobs to idle men and to make more room for the motor vehicle.

The United States, as might be expected of the world's most thoroughly motorized nation, is the leader in this movement with a special government grant of $400,000,000. Other countries are not laggard. England, Germany, France and Italy have done likewise on a smaller scale. Latin-American countries which have sore need for roads as well as a means for absorption of idle workers have dug down into their depleted treasuries for funds that will accomplish both purposes.

England's road program involves the resumption of construction and widening operations that were suspended nearly two years ago. At that time, the official conclusion that motor revenues could better be spent for other purposes met with loud but unavailing protest on the part of motor interests. Motor moneys were diverted and used for a series of purposes totally unrelated to the presumed basis of their assessment. The amount thus used was considerable, for England's motorists pay high for the privilege of driving.

Expansion of the primary system of highways is occupying the attention of most of the countries now reembarked upon road programs. The United States has completed three-fourths of its basic network; "completed" in the sense that this fraction of the total mileage has received some form of surfacing treatment.

To be sure, the emergency nature of the appropriation for unemployment relief to some extent governs the unusual balance in present operations. It is partly with the idea of spreading work opportunities over as wide a territory as possible and in areas of direst need that the program includes feeder and by-pass road construction, street and highway widening and resurfacing operations. That this can be done to the best advantage in improving the system attests the fact that the fundamental network has been brought to a fairly satisfactory condition.

Though some important links remain unfinished in the primary system, American highway officials recognize the more immediate need of attention to secondary and connecting roads. The American motorist has talked a great deal about the super-highway, and the highway official has been tremendously interested in the subject. But calculating highway engineers question the economic justification for very many of these at once.

In the program of improving existing highways, widening, straightening and resurfacing them, the road of every motorist's desire is not being built. It may represent a step in that direction, but no more than a step. Yet road officials, glad to be back at work, expect now to keep working until they complete their job.

Nothing Like It in Markets

PURCHASE or barter in market places reveals nothing like unto it. For how shall the superlative be rivaled or surpassed? There is nothing like unto it elsewhere. Globular, glowing rubescent, and fit for the towering, terrible turban of some portly rajah that rules over Ind. It is treasure and praise. Perceive how the cool morning sunshine makes play with its smoothness, while dew trembles in brightness, and two bluebirds are most appropriately perched on the clothesline. Oh, world at seven!

Mr. Blank of Suburbia, not so tall as a hero, nor so broad as a banker, nor so lofty of brow as a professor, nor so pale as a poet—but nevertheless a citizen of achievement, stopped above that accomplishment which must constitute his subsequent fame in the neighborhood. He knew then that the world is good, and the rewards thereof commensurate to sincere and idealistic endeavor, and in his heart that quietude of happiness which is like song. One might go to the market places—so ran his thought—and search with long fidelity, yet one would not anywhere discover another to compare.

The two bluebirds of the clothesline—and the posts need painting—sallied into the golden, thin brightness of sunshine, and made play with their wings and returned. It was seven. And at seven of the morning in Suburbia is a stillness, in August, that is like to a violin waiting the bow. At seven—one feels with all certainty then, all assurance, as Mr. Blank did, that the day will be great with adventure, and that it is rich with promise, and that—. The thought forms in glad vagueness but will not be taken. It is like butterflies over the vine. And there is nothing like it in markets.

Thus Mr. Blank of Suburbia, there in his garden, parted the coolness of glistening foliage with pious hand, and gave praise within him for the fecund and wonderful earth, the ardor of sunshine, the shower and the dew. And praise also, in no little degree, to Mr. Blank, who that day must be renowned in the neighborhood, from the hill to the car line. Unmistakably, beautifully—convincing beyond all idle or envious skepticism—there was the first ripe tomato.

Health and the Press

A NEW policy on the handling of news of epidemics of disease has been taken up by American newspapers since the World War, according to one of the nation's leading editors, Mr. Malcolm W. Bingay of the Detroit Free Press. Mr. Bingay reports that even the most sensational papers will no longer play up an epidemic. They have learned it to be bad public policy. As he put it in an address recently:

> No newspaper, even the yellows, will spread stories about epidemics of disease. The boards of health of America learned a bitter lesson during the flu epidemics of a few decades ago when the newspapers went to them and played them up sensationally. Thousands died of terror, business was paralyzed and untold harm done the people by this panic. Now such matters are handled quietly and informatively. . . . Health officers keep the people advised by quiet, sensible statements through the press, which is eager to help because public opinion is solidly behind such procedure.

Advertising disease does not prevent disease, it was found on the occasions Mr. Bingay referred to. On the contrary, it may increase disease. There is obviously a cause for this—the mental element in illness. Some authorities hold that thought is a great factor in every disease. Even by others it is recognized as having a direct bearing on health. If suggestion can operate so disastrously in an epidemic, it is a natural inquiry whether it may also work upon the sensitive through the ordinary newspaper story of disease.

The press continually prints descriptions of disease. Some it publishes with the impression they are news. In later years influential organizations devoted to the prevention of different kinds of disease have hired publicity experts who make it their business to supply articles to the press.

Whether it is good policy to publish such disease stories is questionable in the light of the public's experience with the flu epidemics. Articles about sickness sow the seeds of fear broadcast and do for the individual here and there what the epidemic scare admittedly did for communities. The mental element in disease is a very sensitive and tricky factor. Whatever feeds fear tends to hurt health.

If newspaper editors generally sensed this, they would not play up bizarre stories about new diseases or find room for press agent comment on old ones. However that be, it is to their credit they see that the sensational playing up of epidemics is unwise. That is a marked step in the progress of the press—and of the public.

Editorial Notes

The riddle of Riddleville, small town in Georgia, has been solved, and, as in the case of all riddles, the answer, once known, is the obvious one. Recently Riddleville has been much in the public prints and curiosity was aroused as to how it came by its name. A little inquiry revealed that it had been christened after a family of early-day residents, the Riddles.

Reading that when Henry Travis of Pullman, Wash., won a local "best-wheat" contest, fellow grain growers presented him three gallons of ice cream, Junior is inclined to think that probably the rewards of agriculture are not so meager as they recently have been pictured.

The mallard duck which has returned regularly for six summers to the F. J. Keller farm near Antioch, Neb., and during that time has hatched out broods totaling more than 100, probably is the only wild fowl of her species that has her own private bird refuge.

Discovering a President's Background

"WON'T you help me out?" asked a somewhat harassed voice over the telephone. "I've got a man here from an American farm journal, come over to interview the President of France on farming conditions. That such a thing never could be and never will be done in France has not disconcerted him much. He now wants to go to President Lebrun's native village in Lorraine and talk to his brother, M. Gabriel Lebrun. Will you go along and interpret for him, as he does not speak a syllable of French?"

The voice was that of an American diplomatic official in Paris; and it now paused for a reply. "Certainly," I said. "All right," came back quickly, "start tomorrow morning early. . . ."

* * *

"This must be the train," I said to my farm journal friend as I glanced at the train-gate sign at the Gare de l'Est. It was, of course, his first venture in Europe. He was a tall, smiling and pleasant American, somewhat shy, whose manner and facial expression showed plainly that he was fitting Europe into a mixture of semiromantic idealism and American sentimentalism of his own imagining.

"In about seven hours we shall be in Mercy-le-Haut, that famous little farming community of M. le Président de la République," I said, as we settled comfortably in the train's compartment.

"Les billets s'il vous plaît." It was the conductor. He glanced rapidly at our tickets, reëxamined them several times, and then looked at us with some concern. "You are on the wrong train," he announced quietly. "This is the express train to Basel, Switzerland."

I was flabbergasted. All my pride of knowledge of the Continent, its people, languages, culture, and what not, vanished into thin air as I faced my visitor. He was laughing! "It's my fault," I cried. "Fine guide and interpreter that I am. . . ."

Here the conductor intervened. "I tell you what," he said, "we stop at Châlon-sur-Saône and I can route you from there, with a few changes, to Longuyon, whence you can easily reach Mercy-le-Haut. But you won't get there until this evening."

We detrained at Longuyon on a matchless spring evening, satisfied that our roundabout journey had proved, instead of an inconvenience, an unexpected treat, because we had had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of the delightful town of Châlon, also some of its excellent provincial, bourgeois cooking, and also of viewing Verdun's historic ground, fraught with such heroic memories for the French people.

During this time the attitude of my friend had not changed one whit. His genial, romantic musings had, in fact, increased so, that although I did not view Europe with the same American sentimentalism and adventuresome idealism that he did, nevertheless I could not help being charmed at his genuine display of simplicity and quiet glee at building aircastles.

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We jumped into one of the only two waiting taxis outside the Longuyon station to cover the remaining fifteen miles or so separating us from the little village of Mercy-le-Haut. We were now in the heart of Lorraine and it was, as I have just said, a matchless spring evening, with the western heavens streaked with brilliant yellow and pink. Dusk was just settling over the rolling countryside as our car sped along the national highway, lined with huge poplars at even intervals. I reminded my companion that although the picture was eminently rural, we were, nevertheless, almost midway between Briey and Longwy, the two famous Lorraine metallurgical basins, among the largest in the world. Evidence of this soon appeared as we approached the sober-tinted mining village of Pierrepont, one of the many in that section, which contrasted sharply with the scrupulously well-ordered farms all around.

Before starting on the journey, I had looked up a few facts about the present French President's native village and had ascertained there was a Mercy-le-Bas as well as Mercy-le-Haut. Both were centuries old, being the *Marsiacum* of the testament of a nephew of King Dagobert (A. D. 636), and deriving their present names from the Baron François de Mercy, a chivalrous adversary of Turenne and the Great Condé. Both villages had witnessed many feudal struggles and wars between the Dukes of Lorraine and France and those of the German Empire in 1870; and lastly, the great conflict of 1914-18, during which Mercy-le-Haut was occupied by the Germans.

A final uphill spurt brought us in view of Mercy-le-Haut and its cluster of houses. Solid, rugged and age-worn stone was the material of which most of the two- and three-story dwellings were made. The familiar sights and smells of a farming community were visible on all sides of its few rambling streets.

Having an official letter to M. le Maire, we drove up to his simple abode which, he told us afterward, had been standing for well over a century. M. Félicien Muel was the name of the Mayor, affable, kindly, and hardy and active as any lad. He showed no great concern at our presence, although we were the first English-language journalists to visit the place since the election of one of its native sons to the highest office in the Third French Republic. Neither did the latter occurrence seem to move him greatly when I mentioned it. M. Muel only remarked casually, "Albert Lebrun? He always was a worker, that fellow, and we all knew he would get somewhere."

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The objective of my American friend was realized a few minutes later when, through M. Muel's good offices, we were ushered into a large room in Gabriel Lebrun's house. An immense table occupied the center of the room, and a big, old-fashioned stove stood in one corner. Presently, the brother of the French President entered—a robust figure, with strong, intelligent face. He was garbed in cotton shirt open at the throat, corduroy trousers and heavy boots.

Followed a pleasant hour of discussion, in which M. Lebrun showed a knowledge of American farming conditions which astonished the visitor.

"Tell us," we then said, "something about your distinguished brother, the fourteenth President of France." "There is not much to recount," M. Lebrun replied, "except that he was always a great worker and had no time for anything else." His reticence on the subject was exactly like that of M. Muel. We pressed him for at least an anecdote or two about President Lebrun, to which he exclaimed, "There was no time for making anecdotes with that boy! If he was not working he was studying or reading."

M. Muel, who had remained silent up to now, then took pity on us and told us that his own father had been President Lebrun's school-teacher and how his now famous pupil had always shown a great aptitude for mathematics, orthography and language. He recalled how in 1880 his father was talking to his class on railroads and asked if any of them had ever ridden first class. After a silence a timid finger was raised, that of Albert Lebrun. "You!" exclaimed the teacher. "And when was that?" "Oh," replied the lad, "once when I went from Pierrepont to Longuyon, I rode in the first compartment behind the engine!"

More than this we were unable to gather. My friend had to return to Paris early the next day to catch his boat for New York. But it had been long enough for me to notice that a change had come over him. His romanticism and sentimentalism had somewhat abated and he seemed to be thinking hard. M. Gabriel Lebrun's long talk on farming conditions, the difference between French farming with its thousands of small farms, deep traditions and strong cohesion in groups, without affecting family independence, had done it. He realized that he was facing something vastly different from America, and told me so. N. W.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

New Havens

GREENLAND is much more in the news than it used to be now that it is becoming an occasional halfway calling station for transatlantic fliers. And the tale is only half told.

If the prophecies of some aviators come true and flying service between Europe and America should be established on a regular paying basis, both Greenland and Iceland, to say nothing of Newfoundland and Labrador, may find themselves projected into the main stream of the world's traffic.

They may develop into new seats of empire, with Reykjavik in Iceland, Julianehaab in Greenland, Cartwright in Labrador and Shediac in New Brunswick flourishing as the airway Southamptons and Hamburgs and Cherbourgs of a new era, possibly expanding into populous capitals with skyscrapers and "great white ways" like the cities of more genial latitudes.

Nineveh and Tyre, Thebes and Jerusalem grew rich and splendid because they were at convenient stopping places on the important caravan routes between Cathay and the Near East, between the Near East and the land of the Pharaohs.

Then new races of conquerors sprang up in the West, the Assyrians and Persians and Egyptians became bondsmen to the Romans, the trade highways all led to Rome. If you stand today under the ruins of Baalbec or beside the mounds where the hanging gardens once bloomed atop the walls of Babylon, you wonder how any people should have built great cities amid such arid wastes.

The answer is that they were on main highways from east to west. Commerce, trade, made them renowned. And so, though Iceland and Greenland are desolate and snow buried for half the year, their value as havens to the pioneers of aviation may work the same magic with them that it did long ago with the no less forbidding regions of western Asia.

If the easiest and safest flying course between Europe and North America is by way of Iceland and Greenland, they may even now be on the threshold of great days; in another forty years we may all be putting off with a great whirring of wings to a world's fair at Reykjavik or Godthaab.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

Why You Pay

WE HOWL about taxes. And well we may. Much tax is wastefully spent. But what about the good the taxes do? We never mention that. All we do is yell and shriek, bark and complain.

But the tax is the difference between the tribesman with his club and the high school principal. It is the difference between the code of the jungle and civil and moral law.

In the primitive days a woman or an ox was the property of the man, and when the man wanted another man's wife or his ox he went with his club and took possession. All law then was the law of force. The tax is the difference between the rule of force and the polling booth and the ballot and the council table and the citizens' assembly. . . .

The tax we hoot at and howl at is the difference between government by the beak and talons and bloody maw as compared with government by constitution, freemen and the ballot. The tax is our shelter, our guardian against crime, the crime and criminals that would overrun us and rule us and be our masters but for the defense taxes provide.

The tax educates our children. It takes them in childhood, follows them from the elementary into the high school, goes side by side with them into the higher institutions and sends them out into society, schooled and trained and equipped to think and reason and form intelligent conclusions. . . .

The tax builds bridges, constructs highways, digs tunnels to facilitate our movement through the countryside and gives us easy access to wonder spots and pleasures we could not otherwise have.

The tax gives shelter . . . to our mentally ill and, when possible, brings them back to society, renewed and restored. The tax stretches out a helping hand to the human derelicts and to the human driftwood in the eddying stream of life, takes them to the farm home for the poor and feeds, nurtures and ministers to them. . . . Thus the tax is application of the policy of him who said, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

The despised tax that we scream at and shriek at is the handmaiden, torchlight and symbol of a Christian civilization, the foundation and pillar and corner stone of Christian government, the guarantee and reliance of human liberty through the education it carries to youth.

It should be our thought to revere and reverence the tax, not to despise it; to cleanse it of waste, to rid it of parasites, to defend it, strengthen it and—pay it religiously as a sacred and patriotic privilege.—*Oregon Journal* (Portland).

Crime and Punishment

THE newspaper sensation of the week in New England, of course, was the conduct of The Christian Science Monitor in printing an illustrated, three-column story of the Costello murder case. It was cleverly done.

A case of which everyone on the Atlantic seaboard is talking could not be ignored by a NEWS-paper—however much persons may be opposed to homicides and their exploitation—and the Monitor certainly is a newspaper, and a good one, be it said. At the same time, it does not as a policy print the news of crime. Rufus Steele, who writes the daily Monitor feature, "The March of the Nations," was assigned to this difficult and delicate task and he did it admirably—and adroitly. He linked up the witches and historic Gallows Hill with the fear that these current demonstrations outside the courthouse might operate in the direction of a miscarriage of justice. The five-column picture was designed to show crowd interest instead of the defendant, to whom the newspapers have referred at least 6300 times as "the attractive widow." There are pages in the Steele article that are literature.

In the case of other crime news in the past the Monitor has woven into editorial treatment the essentials in order that reader interest might not be wholly ignored. Facts in this strange experience called human life still are facts. But the intent of the Monitor in pursuing its resolute purpose has been pretty consistently maintained through all these years wherein the aim has been to tread the golden mean between the two extremes.—*Berkshire Eagle* (Pittsfield, Mass.).